THE

DIALL OF Destiny.

A BOOKE VERY DELECTABLE AND PLEAsaunt: wherein may be seene the *continuall and customable course, disposition, qualities, effectes, and influence* of the Seuen Planets ouer all kyndes of Creatures here below: also the seuerall and sundry situation of Countryes and Kingdomes.

Compiled and discussed Briefly, aswell Astrologically, *as Poetically, and Philosophically* By Iohn Maplet Maister of Arte.

IMPRINTED AT *London in Fleestreat neere* vnto Sainte Dunstones Church By Thomas Marshe.

1581.

Psalme 136.

O Praise the Lord of Heauen which by his excellente wisedome made the heauens: which made great Lights, the Sun to rule the day: the Moone and the Stars to Gouerne the night.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON, Knight, one of the Queenes Maiesties most honourable priuy Counsell, and Captayne of her Graces Garde.

OENOPIDES Chius (most honourable Syr) dedicated at the Tryumphes holde in Greece to the honor of Iupiter Olympus (or as others write) to Hercules, a Booke of his owne framing and makeing all of Brasse: the Methode and matter whereof was nothing else but a summary Discourse collected oute of Plato as concerning the continuance, circuite, and course of the seuen Planets. VVhich busines so carefully, and costly performed by the aforesayd Chius, is here peraduenture in another sort with other necessary sequell thereof, & with lesse a doe also and lesse cost seane-

ned & debated. VVhich small treatise of myne, neyther crauing Iupiter, nor Hercules, but requireth rather youre honors present Patrocynie, and fauorable protection: Your Honour being now in these dayes to our most renowmed Prince, & the VVeale Publike euē the same that PHOCION a moste renowmed Captayne was to the Athenians: And as EPAMINONDAS was to the Thebanes. Three rare & royall vertues there are which AGESILAVS (speaking it vpon good tryall and proofe thereof) requireth to bee in a Captayne set ouer the Prynces Garde: the first hee sayth, is fidelity to his Soueraygne, whose person hee is moste carefully to safegarde and defend: the second (he sayth) is an hawty heart and valiancy of Mynde, friendly affected towards his friendes, and litle esteming the force of his foes: and the last he reposeth in ripenesse of Iudgement & dexterity of VVisdome in ge-

in geuing of common wealth councell. All which three Ornamẽts & Iewels, and the same three (I dare vtter it) thrise doubled and trebled, shyne and shewe forth in your Honor very resplẽdishingly. Insomuch that if I were (as I am nothing fit thereto) to determyn as the Orator DEMADES did, of Noble Personages and moste worthy Vvyghtes euen eyes of the Realme, as hee calleth them: the consideration of your honors so Infinite and inestimable vertues, euen of very right deseruing the same, required (I shoulde say very worthely) your Honors accompt (as it also hath already) among ỹ chiefest Senators and Sages of this Land. And whereas many other Nations being gouerned onely as it were Cyclopytally, (that is to say) wyth myght & bodely force, therewith onely defeng thẽselues, being wythout theyr wyse Councell, as it were without their Eyes (as the Poets say the great Gyaunte CY-

CLOPS is) doe yet neuerthelesse for want of the same runne oftentimes to much ruyne, subiection, and subuersion. This our Countrey and Nation (the Lord bee hyghly thanked therefore) hauing such theyr Eyes and eysight, as it hath in deede very cleare, perfite, and pretious, whereby aswell all the whole body of the Realme: as also euery parte thereof is most happely dyrected in all kinde of safety: howe greatly wee and the same is to glorifie GOD therefore, though I should say nothing thereof but be silent therein, the very force of such a ryche blessinge and Benefite, it selfe would burst forth and speake it. Now the cause that only mooued me at this time, to craue your Honores Countenauncinge of this Litle Treatise, was chiefly, the hearesay of your Honoures accustomed Clemency, and Curtesy in like behalfe towardes others. VVhich being any thinge accepted at your Honorshands, shall encourage me hereafter to

Dedicatory.

ter to other Trauayles and endeuours. In the meane tyme I shall not cease to pray to the gouernor of all, the Lord of Lordes, for the prosperous & long preseruation of your Honour, and for the continuance of your honors estate & good lyking; to the glory of GOD, the contentation of the Prynce, and commodity of the Countrey.

From Northall. The last of December.

Your Honors humble and dayly Orator. Iohn Maplet.

THE PREFACE
to the Reader.

TIRESIAS King the *Thebanes* being in that fooliſhe minde, & ſo perſwaded with himſelfe that the Starrs had no ſuch Pryuiledge or rule in Mans body, or elſe, as the Aſtrologians did playnely affirme, was (as the Poets Imagine) with the aduiſe and conſent of the all (not ſuffering ſuch ſpeech) ſtriken ſtarke blind and quite bereued of his ſenſe of ſeing. And in deede thoſe ignorant men or vnaduiſed ſort which are in a manner come to the ſame paſſe that COTTA the Epicure with CICERO, & DEMOCRITVS were at, that all things here belowe come to paſſe by chaunce, meere Caſually, or at a venture, accordingly as they hap well or ill, they are eyther blinde in knowledge, or elſe are wedded to much to their owne Wits and Willes, dealing with the cæleſtiall powers prepoſterouſly. For PTOLOMY plainely proueth an eſpeciall

kynde

kinde of Influence from them all, vvhich disposeth all bodies here beneath according to euery ones especiall and naturall propriety. In so much that BALBVS the Stoycke is rather to be borne with all, then these kynde of Men, which vppon three Principall causes, and considerations was enforced and driuen to graunte some superior kindes of fatall prouidece. And the firste reason and cause therevnto moouinge him vvas the viewe of such sundrye Varietyes, and such plentifull stoare of Commodities, as which doe daily arise both in the Earth as in the Sea and Ayre, through the contemperature, and variable disposition of the heauenly powers. The second occasiõ that brought him hereto was, the perceyuinge of the wonderful differences and contrary properties both of mind as of body in all thinges almost, that hee coulde not chose but thinke and Imagine a sundrye cause for euery one. Thirdly the distinct order and placinge of eche thinge to the better cõtinuation of the same in his kinde, prouoked and enforced him for to rest and grounde vpon some Superior workemaisters or Authors aboue. Moreouer a pa-

terne

terne of the Planets, property, and Influence doth in this respect offer it selfe to be seene apparantly, euen in the frame & Workemanship of Man kinde, vvhereas euery person almost hath his seuerall and sundry Inclination: some to vertue, some agayn to vice: some also hauing good hap, and other some hauing sinister fortune. And whereas vvicked men for the moste parte ruffle in the vvorld, fortune alwais laughing on the: as MARIVS, SYLLA, DYONISIVS the cruell Tyraunt, PYSISTRATVS, POLYCRATES, & PHALARIS. And cõtrariwyse it is here vvith good mẽ for the moste parte, as it vvas vvith PAVLVS ÆMILIVS a valyaunte Vanquisher, and a good man, yet through cruell fate murdered, & slayne vvith his vvhole army at a skyrmishe fought at *Canna*. It vvas also Aphricanus his hap to be banished his countrey and to dye in exile. It vvas CATVLVS his chaunce to bee slayne of his mortall enemy MARIVS. The two valiaunte SCYPIOES lost their liues in *Spayne*. Yea and vvee see dayly the suddayne rysing of many men from their lowe Estate to the highest de-

grees

grees of dignity: as IPHICRATES a Coblers sonne, aduaunced to bee a Captayne vnder ARTAXERZES king of *Persia*. RVMENES CARDIANVS borne in *Peloponesus* a Carters son, afterwards made Cousaylor to ALEXANDER the greate. AGATHOCLES a Potters son, afterwards chiefe of *Syracusa*. IVLIVS LICINIVS a Husband mans son afterwards Gouernor of *Dacia*. Yea, and many contrarywise being Royally and nobly borne by fatall destiny haue fell from aloft: as ALCIBIADES, POMPEYE, yea & PTOLOMEVS the *Ægyptian* king which in hys ruffe and youthfull dayes, banquetted & feasted dayly a Thowsand Guestes ordinarely, seruinge them all in their Golden Plate, and yet hee himselfe afterwardes as he grewe olde was dryuen to that extremity, that he was faine (to be sustayned & relieued at other mens handes very barely and courtly. Yea, and besides this many haue such cruell destinye that as soone as they bee borne they are subiect to be swallowed and scoopt vp straightwais of some one daūger or other: as was

as was SEMIRAMIS borne of a noble bloude: and PYRRHVS, afterwards King of the *Epirotes*. Which both were throwen out & cast frō their frends being Sucklings and Infants, and yet by fate of Fortune and by great prouidence preserued euen at the very dent & brym of present and Imminent destruction. By such meanes also was CYRVS so hurled of from his friends, sustayned & nouriished by the meanes of a Bitche: so was TELEPHVS by a Harte: PELIAS Son to NEPTVNVS by a Mare: PARIS by a she Beare: ÆGYSTVS by a she Goate: ROMVLVS, and REMVS by a she Woulfe. In the wonderfull deliuery & dealing vvhereof vvhat kinde of Fate and Prouidence this and an Infinite number such lyke was, I referre the same (gentle reader) to thine owne determination. Whereof this Treatise (if thou vouchsafest the thorough Readinge thereof) doth shewe forth both in proofe & in example more aboundantly. The name also vvhich I haue gieuen to this booke calinge it the *Dyall* of *Destiny*, doth well enough as I thinke agree to the purpose. For Dyall vyise it goeth from poynte to

poynte,

poynte, and frō Degree to Degree shewing the subiection of euery eche kinde to his sundry and seuerall Superior Planet. Which labos of mine such as it is, receyue thou thankfully: And the haue I that Recompence that I doe require.

Fare well.

To the scornefull sort of Sycophantes.

POLLIO playe not the POLYPRAGMON or Busie body: I wys it becommeth you not. The Parrat and Popiniaye playe such partes for Pray sake, rather then of property: but the Cornish Choughs and Tarrenly Crowes haue it of custome. If youre wonte bee such it is worse then I wyshe it were. And then I perceiue this Prouerbe is playne.

Si Coruus posset tacitus pasci, haberet plus dapis. But like Lyps like Lettice. Daynties surely desire or looke you for none till that your maners be mended.

OF THE CONcord or common felowship of the seuen Planets, as also of their vnreuerent debate and discorde. Fol. 5.

IT is manyfest and approued by argumentes of force, and reasons of more secret and hid philosophy, likewise by demonstration and conclusions Mathematicall, ỳ all Creatures whatsoeuer whych haue their being essence, and preseruation vpon the face of the whole Earth, or els be contayned within the Regions or Precinct of the Ayre aboue, and subiected vnder ỳ circle or Sphere of ỳ Moone, haue & receiue their influence of the higher and more Celestiall bodies or Planets: and after a certayne sorte (sayth Proclus) they rest & depend of them. And heereun his saying seemed not to bee amisse, for that experience playnly teacheth vs, and we allo see ỳ there is nothinge heere belowe so able, stronge or riche of it selfe, that being voyde or destitute

stitute of the fauour or furtheraunce of the celestiall bodies aboue, can be well pleased and contented with it selfe. Agrippa is in that opinion that at the former constitution or first breedinge of euery ech thinge, both that which lyueth, as also that which is deuoyde of lyfe (as likewise at the commixture or composition of the Elements for ꝑ increase of any baser kindes) the bountifulnes of certayne planets is such oftentimes, that besides the beneficialnesse of the owne nature of the thinges themselues (which worketh alwayes liberally) there is a further free gyft bestowed vpon euery ꝑ sayd thinges, and kindes by the Planets themselues: and the same more rightly or precioully whē as they meete together in more happy signe, or be in higher Horoscope or Ascendent. Plato wyth his Confectaryes doe affyrme, that all these Daughters or progeny of Dame Nature, are euery one of them first sealed (as it were) marked of the starres and Planets aboue, whereby in euery thing they haue to chalenge their owne. And euen as by God the greatest & mightiest of all, and the first and principall cause of all thinges, all creatures are dispo-

sed ge-

sed generally to a like frame and customable order of the selfe same kinde: so in lyke sorte by the seconde causes the Planets although inferiours yet working causes, all things here vnderneath are in more speciall sorte sealed and enstampled. Easy it is to see that there is no one parte in all the whole proportion & workmanship of mans body, that is not ruled or disposed by some one Planet or other, to affectate that most of all other thinges which ỳ superior force doth frame them and enclyne them vnto: so that vntome all the whole body of man, as also the bodies of all other creatures here below, seeme to be possessed, busied, and as it were incensed and set on worke by them. As for example. To begin with Sol or the Sunne, it is apparant how he holdeth, gouerneth, and hath in possession ỳ Braynes and forepart of the head, the heart, the marrow, the right Eye, the vitall Spirite or breath of life: likewise ỳ Mouth, ỳ tongue, and all other the Organes or instruments of sense, or feeling: besides this, he chalengeth the hands, the feete, the Synewes, the Imagination, and whole operation of the powre phantasticall. The Moone likewise

hath in her subiectiō & ordreth after a certayne sorte all the whole body, in such wise as both the humors and moysture both naturall, and accidental: doth either abounde in them or dymynishe and lessen, according to her prime and wane. And whereas shee thus worketh generally in all sortes according to her owne variation, so in the speciall members and partes of the body, shee especially ruleth in the Lunges, and dealeth also with a great portion of ỳ Brayne. Pers is also the Marrow of ỳ Backbone, as also the stomacke, the left Eye, with all the other partes that yeelde forth & auoyde the excrementes, and superfluities of ỳ body, with the powre and vertue increasinge. Saturne is lord ouer the Lyuer, and hath to doe with the bottome or lowest parte of the stomacke. Iupiter chalengeth a righte in the Belly, as likewise in the Nauell: in so much that in ỳ Temple of Iupiter Hammon in Lybia, the figure or lykenesse of a Mans Nauell was hanged vp, to signifie thereby that the thorough closing and fastning together of the Belly belongeth onely to Iupiter himselfe. Likewise hee holdeth the

eth the Ribbes, and the place aboute the pytuities, as also the Bowels, & Entrailes within. Moreouer the best and moste principall bloude is his, as also both ỳ armes, and both the handes, as well the righte as the left, with all the whole powre & vertue Nutritiue, whereby ỳ whole body is nourished and mayntayned. To Mars appertayneth and belongeth the seconde & more base Bloude, as also the Vaines, the Kidney, the Celles or placinges of the Chelt, the Backe, the Buttockes, the Corse and abundaunce of Seede, as also all that full powre of the Stomacke wherein Choler is ingendred. Proper to Mercury is the Splene, the Mylte, the Bladder, the Matrix, and all those places within the Body which are naturally appoynted to the only vse and office of nourishing. Venus ruleth the Secret partes, and ordereth ỳ naturall Seede, and also causeth and prouoketh to the Lust and Appetite of thinges. It may be perceyued also that in some one parte of the body, they will all seuen beare a sway.

Hermes sayth, that in ỳ head of man there

are seuen Poꝛes oꝛ holes, allotted to dy-
uerse and sundꝛy offices, of the which euery
one of them is subiect to a sundꝛy Planet.
As that Poꝛe oꝛ hole which is in ꝑ right
Eare appertaineth to Saturne: that in the
left to Iupiter: Mars also hath the gouern-
ment of that which is in the right side of ꝑ
nose: Venus the contrary: Sol is maister o-
uer that which holdeth the stringes of the
Eye: Luna ouer the other in the left Eye:
and all the whole woꝛkmanship of ꝑ mouth
is ꝓpeꝛ alone to Mercury. Great & gra-
cious also are all such Benefites of Man-
kinde, as also the other baser kyndes doe
ꝛeceiue of the Planets, especial-
ly when as those of like cõdition, nature, &
quality doe meete together in gracious
signes of like house. And cõtrariwise hea-
uy and hearde is their happe, foꝛtune, and
chaunce, which haue and obtayne any thing
of them as they be in battlement, stryfe, &
contencion among them selues. Where-
foꝛe I shall not greatly do amysse, if in this
place I briefly touch, which of them with
other are in friendly league and liking, &
in like soꝛte, which of them with other are
at deadly discoꝛde, and disagreement.

Friendes

Friends to Saturne and his welwillers are Iupiter, Mercury, Sol, and Luna: his enemies are Mars, and Venus. Iupiters friends are all the other, only Mars excepted. Mars is despised and detested of all ꝑ other, except onely of Venus. Sol is in great friendship with Iupiter and Venus, and in great hatred with Mars, Mercury, and Luna. Venus hath the loue of all the rest saue onely of Saturne. In friendship with Mercury, are Iupiter, Venus, & Saturne: his enemies are Sol, Luna, & Mars. Friends to Luna, are Iupiter, Venus, and Saturne: her enemies are Mars, and Mercury. Greate contencion also is amongst them as they be placed in contrary house: as betweene Saturne, and Sol: Iupiter, and Mercury: Mars, and Venus. And a much more great debate or strife is betweene thē as they bee in Oppolite, lofte, or degree in Exaltation. Which thing is often shewed forth betweene Saturne, and Sol: Iupiter, & Mars; Venus, and Mercury. And further their attonement, or agreement is in lyke Nature, Quality, Substaunce, might, or powre: as is of Mars, and Sol: Venus, and Luna: Iupiter, and Venus. In so much

that it was not without iuste cause and occasion that Heraclitus sayd, that al things were perfited and made by a proportiõ fetched from friendship and discord. By these Planets also happeneth better chaunce & fortune, as also mischaunce & misfortune. Insomuch that some of them are learned the Gods of grace and fortune: as is Iupiter whom they name Fortuna maior, the greater or more gracious. Likewise Venus, who in the rules of Astrologie is named Fortuna minor, as if you woulde say lesse gracious, and yet a Lady of grace. The other are called the Gods of mishap or casuall chaunce, of the which sort is Saturne, whom they name Infortuna maior: As also Mars which is called Infortuna minor. And Mercury, which is called the God of indifferency, who is for al companies, for with the good, he is good, and with the bad, he is as bad. Sol by his shyning Sunne beames, and amiable aspecte or countenaunce, is chearful to al things: but being in conjunction with other or eclypsed, both hindreth much for the present time, & prognosticateth, & threatneth more for

for the future time cõming. The moone is sent in message from one to another, and hath hir recourse and passage by them also that she hurteth or benefiteth as occasiõ serueth by them, & from them. By Astrologie also they haue all theyr determynate kinde: As Venus and Luna are femynyne or of the woman kinde; And all the other are accompted Masculine, or after men. They are also deuided into Planets of the day, and Planets of the nighte. The day Planets are Saturne, Iupiter, Sol, & Mercurie. The night Planets are Mars, Venus and Luna. Againe they be so deuyded as that certaine of them be holden for heauy and Mallie, of the which sorte are Saturne, Iupiter, and Mars: other are as subtile and light, as are Venus, Mercury, & Luna. But Sol or the sunne is partaker of neither of both these properties. Amongst the elementes these do also contend for the superiority. For Iupiter dealeth with that commixture whych partely is of the ayer, and partely of the Water. Luna or ỳ Moone exacteth that which consysteth and commeth of the Water alone.

Sol

Sol also helpeth forwardes the meanes, or maner in doing or accõplishing of things. Luna or the Moone, as it were ministreth matter in such behalfes. Mars, and Mercury, labour their proceeding & going forward, and doe geue them speedy and quick expedition: the firste by the meanes of his force, and might, and the other by his aptnesse and Dexterity in deliueraunce. The plenty and store of matter commeth from Venus, and the continuation or wayght of any businesse whatsoeuer, is proper alone to Saturne. Moreouer all the Sygnes in ỹ Zodiacall Circle doe participate, and inioy the qualities of the seuen Planets. As Taurus, and Capricornus, bee Saturnine: Virgo, and Libra, are after Iupiter: Aries, and Scorpio, be after Mars: Cancer, & Leo, be after Sol or the Sunne: Gemini, and Sagittarius, be after Venus: Aquarius, and Pisces, bee after the Moone. And accordinge to the course of the Sunne, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, doe procure a warme and moyst Springtime, very good for the Sanguine Complexion, and for tender age. Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, likewise cause a hoat Summer & a dry: very good

for the

for the Cholericke complexion and men of middle age. Likewise Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, cause a colde and moyst Autumne, agreable to the Phlegmaticke cõplexion, and younge age. And Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, cause the Winter naturally to be cold and dry, answerable to the Melancholicke complexion, and to olde Age. But of these thinges we are to speake of, as Occasion shall serue more particularly, as hereafter followeth.

Of LVNA, or the Moone,

AS Sol or the Sunne is the Beauty, Grace, and Countenaunce of ỹ day: so in like sorte is Luna, or the Moone the comforter, light geuer, and glory of the night. And they both haue for this such their Graciousnes and goodnes, the greatest preheminence and accompte of all other Planets. Whereupon it was not wout good cause, and consideration that in olde and auncient time, both of these when at any tyme they were

were Depictures or drawen forth by any Artificer, Engrauer, or Paynter, they were then chiefly set out in ỳ fashion, seemlinesse or Habite of a Virgin: and in both their handes were placed and put fine and feate Arrowes, or dartes, to signifie thereby that the light which proceeded frō these two, was onely cleare, vndefiled, and without spot: and that these were the onely Planets which threwe as it were, and cast from them the glistering beames of cleare and comfortable lighte, as Arrowes or Dartes: whereby all things cheared, and continued the better in their Estate, wyth well lyking. This same Luna therefore is with the Poets called Lucina the Gouernour or Goddesse of the nyghte. And for that she doth not onely appeare or shyne in the night time, but is seene oftentimes ouer our heade in our Horizon in the day time. It is growne to a custome, and brought nowe amonge vs to this passe & effect, ỳ shee is also of some called Diana (as it you woulde say Duana) for her thorow presence both in ỳ day & night: or as Tully better reasoneth, for that shee with her bright looke oftentimes causeth ỳ night to appeare as though it were day. This of al

LVNA how vvcalled.

ẏ other planets is placed lowest, & is nigh-
est to ẏ Earth, for which cause she sheweth
forth & seemeth vnto our eyesight to bee so
great: her figure or fashiõ of body is roũd.
& of her own nature she is fiery, although
casually intermedling w̃ vapors, water, &
so forth, she appeareth to be in colour wate-
ry, which much troubleth her: whereupõ it
is reported ẏ (were it not for such lettes, &
hinderaunces, as by this meanes it is sub-
iect vnto) she would shyne forth as fully as
doth the Sunne, The Hebrewes call it,
TSAR, or LECANNATH: the Greekes
σελώη. She geueth her chiefest light on ẏ
side or part which is opposite against the
Sun, & is euer darkned on ẏ side which is
turned away frõ the Sun. In ẏ Moone be
3. states or cõditions to be obserued & wai-
ghed: ẏ is to say, either as she is in coniũc-
tion w̃ the Sun: or els as she is on some of
his sides, or els as shee departeth & goeth
backe further of from ẏ Sun. Whẽ she is
in this last or 3. point, she will appeare end
wise, with her hornes reaching towards ẏ
East. Secõdly as she is in oppositiõ w̃ the
sun and draweth nighe to that pointe, shee
appeareth all ouer a like rounde with the

Three states in the Moõe to be noted.

Sunne

Sunne, but her reuolution then is most towarde the Weste. And lastly as on eyther syde shee turneth more or lesse towardes the Sunne, so is shee the more obscured or lightned. Marcianus sayth that there is a certayne Stayne or Spot euer seene in the Moone, which blemisheth her brightnesse greatly: especially thē, when as some matter of Mystes, or of any other Meteore is troublesome vnto her. Her house is onely in Cancer, Her exaltation is in the fourth of Taurus, Her qualies are cold & moiste. As likewise her effectes or worckinge is to make colde and moyste. Where she colloureth she geueth a saffron colour: & in tastes or sauoures she worketh & maketh the saltest. Her course or race is of all other Planets most swift: for in 28. dayes she passeth through all and singuler Signes of the Zodiacke. And for such her swiftnes or haste it happeneth somewhiles ỳ shee is vnder ỳ Sunne, another while aboue: one while she is before, another while behinde. And when as the Sunne is in his course or circuite by the nethermost circles of ỳ south, and the Moone contrariwise in the highest circle of ỳ North, then the top of ỳ Moone

her course

appea-

appeareth like a Cockbote or small ship, and her hornes are vpwarde. But when as she is vnder the Sunne, her hornes giue downewarde towardes the earth. From ꝑ Moone are gathered and coniectured certaine probable signes, whereby we prognosticate and foreshewe of the alteratiō of times & mutability of the weather to come. As when the Moone by and by after her chaunge doth appeare red, shee prognosticateth wyndes and tempestuous weather, the most parte of the sayde Moones continuance. Agayne if vpon her chaunge shee incontinently at her Top or highest parte looketh blacke, or be there darckened shee foreshewеth rayne, and a wet & moyste first quarter. But if shee bee onely obscured about ꝑ middle of her, shee prognosticateth a fayre full Moone and last quarter of the same. The Eclypse of the Moone is generally caused through the interposition of ꝑ earth betwene the Moone & our eyesight: but then especially is the Eclipsed when as the bodies both of the Sunne, Moone, and Earth are right oppositly set one ouer another, in one & the selfe same contrary line: so that by such occasion, one darckeneth and

Certayne prognostications from the Moone.

The Moones Eclypse.

obscu-

obſcureth another. Her chaunge, increaſe, and decreaſe, hath much troubled the wits of ỹ Aſtronomers. As hardly alſo can they render a reaſon & geue forth the cauſe why one while ſhee croketh in to hornes, why another while ſhe wexeth all rounde, why one while ſhe ſhyneth in one parte of her, why another ſhe geueth light al ouer: why now ſhe is ſeene all night, why now but a piece of ỹ night: why now leauing ỹ nighte time, ſhee ſheweth her ſelfe onely in ỹ day time: why now ſhee is cleare and radiant, why anon blotted and blemiſhed: why now caried Northwarde, why anon mouinge directly Southward. Which al and other ſuch like meruaylons and ſtraunge effects and properties (are reported by Plinie in his ſecond booke and eight chapter to haue bene beſt obſerued by Endymion being as is there ſayde, rauiſhed & in great loue for ſuch her aſtoniſhmẽt, fel ſo to affectionate her, that accomptinge more of her then of all the other Supercœleſtiall powers, ſhee to requite him like loue agayne, is ſayd to haue diſcended on a time and to haue kiſſed the ſayd Endymion as he lay aſleepe vpon Latmus, a Mountayne in Caria. Plinie

in his

in his fourteenth chapter of the aforesayde booke doth report, ỳ alwaies at the Moones increase, her hornes are turned from the Sunne: as contrariwise as she decreaseth shee turneth her hornes toward the Sun. There haue appeared Many Moones at once, but neuer more thē three at one time. And three appeared at one tyme manifestly: as in the secōd booke of the sayd Plinie and xxvii. chapter is recorded: that is to say, in ỳ tyme of the preheminēce or consulship of Cneius Domitius, and Lucius Annius: which were called of some then, the night Suns. Likewyse it hath bene seene & ỳ same Author doth affirm it to be true, that there hath appeared such lightes in ỳ night, as that it hath bene in a manner all one with the day light. As for example: In the tyme of Caius Cecilius and Cneius Papirius, they beyng consuls, such lightes were seene in the night, as that the brightnes thereof could not be discerned from the brightnes of the noone day. And at diuers other tymes in ages and yeares synce, such straunge sights ther haue bene seene, such lightes in the Night, as men haue supposed it to haue bene day. There haue bene

Many Moones at once

Three moones seene at one tyme.

lib. 2. cap. 32.

Lights in the Night like the day, vvhē

Bucklers of fier. also Bucklers of fyre sene glisteryng from the West to the Easte, and of all these the most greuous of others to behold, & which bred greatest wonder hapned in the tyme of the Consulship of Lucius Valerius and Cneius Marius. There hath also ben seene and be often as yet in ỹ night, fiery flames or burninges in the element or ayre, which haue shewed forth diuers and sundry likenesses: so that some of thē haue bē thought to haue resembled and to bee like vnto a Candle or Torch burning: some like vnto fiery beames: some like vnto pillers set on fire: some are after ỹ fashiō of speares: some shewing forth the likenes of swords: some not much vnlike horses manes: some shewing forth the likenes of hornes: some as it were fiery darts. And al these & such other like apparitiōs in ỹ ayre which in Greeke by a general and more common name are called Lupicaumata, do appear for ỹ most parte in the calme & cleare night, although somewhile some of these are seene in ỹ day time. And all these aryse euer vnder the globe or circle of the Moone. The proofe whereof herein is manifeste, for that they continue not in one and the self same place

Fiery flames

Torches.
Fiery beames.
Fiery speares.
Swordes.
Fery darts

longe

long, but moue with a swift passage, & are caryed away with the violẽce of ỹ moones motion. Wee shall not therefore greatlye go astray if we gieue forth ỹ cause of these apparitions and sights, and do declare the maner and matter of theyr engendring.

Causes hereof.

The efficient cause of these fiery impressions bred and ingendred through heat, is the sunne, and the rest of the bodies celestiall: which in theyr motions as they labour in their course, caste from them excessyue heate vpon these bodies, and places below here subiected: Which heat catcheth and carieth vp into the ayre all such exhalatiõs (which of thẽselues also be hoat and dry) as are ready for such receipt. Then the materiall cause is nothing els but such kynd of Exhalation: euen as wodde is the matter of fyre, & oyle of the flame. Now theyr generation is after this sorte: The Earth being throughly warmed through ỹ sunne and the other starres, doth thereupon caste from her and send forth, a double kind of spiration or breathyng: one kynd very dry accordynge as the places from whych it is sente forthe, bee dry: and this kynd of exhalation being naturally hoate and dry

dye is much like vnto that fume or smoke which proceedeth from stickes or wood set on fyre and kyndled. Secondly by such heat rayled from the Sunne and Starres, aforesayde, there is fetched from such places as be moyst, an other more grosse, kind of fume, hot and moyst, which is called a vapour like vnto that maner of euaporation which commeth frō the seething water. These two caught vp into the ayre, and beyng there diuerslye placed and set on worke, by the element of the fire (vnto which, the first sort called exhalations do ofttimes approach and come neere) do cause straunge sightes in the Regions of the Ayre, for the exhalations beinge both ayry & fyery, are soone kyndled and set on fyre, & become flames, and fierye impressions: euen as the drie snast of a candel, or as the fare and slunge sticke is soone set on flame. For the flame of any thing is nothinge els, but the fume of the same already kindled: and it is so soone kindled because it is of a drye and fyery nature. Now the fashion and forme of the fiery flames seene often tymes burninge in the element, do vary and differ one from another, as they haue more aboundance of such matter of exhalation or lesse,

as they are placed also in other & contrary order. For when such exhalation is dispersed in breadth, and discontinued, there appeare as it were burning lampes: & whē the same is fyred round, and casteth from it sparcles, then such impression is after a goate, and is so called: when that doth not sparcle, but burneth greate above & smal below, it is called a fyrebrande. And that kynd of exhalation which burneth both in breadth and length, and moueth apace in ꝑ ayre, leauing after it som steps of his burning, and as it were marking the way as it goeth, is called a flying starre, which is wont to appeare on a sodaine: & forthwith to vanish out of sighte. These exhalations as they come nigh to the Elemente of the fyre, or as they bee in the highest region of the ayre, which is next to the fire, bee as it were gunpowder nighe the match, or as brymstone, or towgh put hard to the fyre: which, what expedition is in them, to consume all along, it is euident by experience and common sense. But these and al other impressions haue theire names of those thinges which they most figurate, and represent. And as in the cleere night by such matter of exhalation hot and dyre, caryed

Burning lampes.

Firebrand

Flying starres.

vp to the highest region of the ayre, & then kindled, such burning flames do oftsoones appeare: so somewhile through the lyghte onely of the sunne and starres, the element onely appeareth coloured. And these colours there seene are called Phantasmata. For when the light stayed in any myst cannot go forth abroade, or proceede directly, but is fayne to harbour there onely, and to disperse it selfe into the sides, and nexte partes thereof: then doth there shew forth colours of all sortes: somewhiles white, somewhiles blacke: but most often a saffrō colour, and next to that a sanguine or bloudy colour. For these colours for this cause causeth such diuersity, as white nighe and next vnto blacke or intermedled therwith: or as the flame seemeth oftentimes most straunge through the straungenes of the fumes thereof. So the cause of gaspynges gappynges and gulphes seene oftentimes in the ayre riseth vpō the same occasion, partly that the fiery impressions or flames of fyre afore rehearsed do, and partly vpon the occasion of the colours seene in the ayre, & last spoken of. There is seene oftentymes also in the starlight nights vnder the moone

Coloures seene in the ayre.

Gaspings & gapings in the aire

(as some

(as somewhiles also vnder the sunne and starres) as it were a garland called of the Greekes Halon, in Latine Corona, whych is engendred through a refraction of the sight in watery Cloudes, as diuerse other apparitions are. But then specially doth this garland shew about the Moone, whē some vniforme cloude below which is on all sides alike thicke or thin, is placed directly vnder the moone: so that her beames coueting to perse and go through ẏ same, are there stil kept and retayned, or els are beaten backe by the force of the cloude: And so shee being letted therein to go any further directly, disperseth her beames alonge by the outmost sides of the clowde: by which refractiō there appeareth either right vnder her or vnder som star, a great circle, greately illumined or lightned in a maner of a white garlād This sighte also is somtimes vnder the sun, & the other planets: but most oftē vnder the Moone. For the sun through his extream & feruēt heat doth disperse & sunder ẏ matter of such a cloud, & doth not suffer it long to abide vnder him: but ẏ moone hath not such force of dispersing, & therfore this apparitiō stayeth the more easely vnder her.

Halon or garland of the moone

When it shevveth chiefely

Halo, or garland of the stars.

So like wise sonwhyles wee shal see this halon or garlande about some starres: but that is, when betweene those starres & vs, ther is oppositely set some barren & weake clowde, which is vnfytt to the generation of wynd or rayne. For if the clowdes were thicke and watry, it were not possible for vs (as daylye experience approueth it) almost to haue sighte of, or to beholde the starres themselues.

Galaxia, or milky way.

Now as the poetsalso make mẽtion, ther is besydes all these straunge sightes in the element which do appeare most in the night tyme, a peece or parte of the Skye, keeping away all a longe in colour mylke white, of the Grecians called Galaxia, and latined via lactea. Which part of the Skye (as they say) was once burnt by the vndiscrete dealinge of Phaeton: who desiring to take vpon him an enterprise which was very vnfit for him, and wherof he had no skill, that is, to rule his father Phoebus charyots and horses, by not keeping ꝑ due order and way in dryuing of them, ascẽded and went vp so hie, nigh to the pallaice of Iupiter, ꝑ hee had like to haue set ꝑ same on fyre with the Sun: but as it happened

Phaethon.

(say

(say they) that matter beyng espyed & pre-
uented in tyme, the most misfortune ẏ then
befel, was that this Phaeton burnt a peece
of the Skye, which appeareth vnto vs, to
be as it were a whole streete. But what
this ymaginatiō of the poet herein purpor-
teth, that I passe and pretermit: ouely the
truth of this whyte coloured, milkye, and
streetlyke sight of the ayre, is through this
occasion. There is vndoubtedly a certayne
part or portiō of heauē, in which the light
of many starres ioyntly lodged, and recei-
ued by a refraction from them all do cause
this whyte coloured appearaunce. Aristo-
tle sayth, that it proceedeth, or rather she-
weth forth by the meanes of some receypt
of light, happening vpon an exhalation, ẏ
is hot, and drye, and thinne withall. The
cause why these nightly sights, as also why
the starres themselues are not seene of vs
to shyne in the day tyme, is for that ẏ Sun
letteth the same, by whose great light, the
lesser light of the starres and other ayriall
sightes are obscured and darkened, euē as
the quicke cole be it neuer so litle, yet in ẏ
night tyme is seene of vs in his full shyne,
but beyng greate, and shyning out withall

and

& thorowly quicke, & aliue yet in ỹ broade day light beyng put in an open place, doth rather seme dead thẽ aliue, & doth neither geue light nor shyne vnto vs, & al is because it lyeth as it were & yeeldeth it selfe to the Sunnes more noble light, and most glorious shyne: euẽ so doth the starres and al other impressions in the ayer, ablẽt & kepe themselues from our sight, all the tyme that ỹ sun is here cõuersant among vs in her such superexcellẽt glory. But let vs returne to the effect of ỹ Moone in the other creatures here below: and first let vs begin to cõsider a little vnto what disposition shee frameth those mẽ which be subiected & borne vnder her constellatiõ. Touching the inclination of all such parties which bee borne vnder Luna, or ỹ Moone, they be naturally mutable & mouable, without fidelity and constancy, geuen to prouoke much anger and & discord betwene friends: they be also very enuyous, agreeued with the prosperity and good fortune of others: they bee also ful of hatred, and in their conuersation and maner of lyfe they be very childish. The colour of these commonlye is a pale or whyte colour, although now and then

The Lunists how disposed.

they

they haue therwal a little red intermedled Their face is roūd, their stature indifferēt their eies black, & their browes wrinkled. And as in māy chiefest creature, ẏ Moone hath this scope or sway: so likewyse it hath as greate force in the bodyes of bruite Beastes, and in them woorketh at her owne wil such straunge effectes as bee no lesse to be meruayled at. The profe wherof the Panther geueth forth, whose body is altogeather ordered by the Moones dyrection: for (as Agrippa sayth) he caryeth, or weareth the very badge or patterne of the moone vppon his shoulder: which continueth and vanisheth euerye moone accordingly as the Moone her selfe doth eyther encrease or decrease.

Panther

The lyke argument is of Cynocephalus, (whom some make one of the kyndes of Apes) other some English yt the Babyon. Of this Horus APOLLO wryteth, that hee pisseth twelue tymes in the Day, and twelue tymes in the night. And that in the wane of the Moone (duryngе all the tyme that shee is darkened) hee continually lamenteth neuer eatynge any

Cynoce. phalus.

any thing at all: Whereby he playnly pro-
nounceth what parte and rule the Moone
hath in him, ouer his whole bodye: vnder ẏ
gouernemẽt of the Moone is also the chã-
geable Cameleon, which turneth her selfe
Cameleõ. into what colour shee lysteth. Under her
are also the Badger, the Otter, and what-
soeuer kindes which liue and doe engender
monstruously. The Catte also whose eyes
Cat. do were either greater or lesse at the con-
tinuance and chaunge of the Moone, doth
manifestly declare what right the Moone
hath in the same. Likewise waspes which
arise of the deade carcases of horses: and
Bees which do breede of the deade bodies
of beastes or Ryne: Betels which come of
Betell. the flesh of Asses, do al in their being and
continuance depend vpon the Moone: And
especially that kinde of Betle which hath
as it were two Hornes, and which is also
made and proportioned in the necke like a
bull: whose propertie is such that at the be-
ginng of euery new moone in the sommer
and sprynge time chiefly, shee seeketh af-
ter and getteth certayne shels wherin she
bestoweth some of her seede, which done,
she hydeth and burieth the same in ẏ earth
and

and so leaueth the same there 28. dayes (in which time the Moone goeth throughe the whole zodiacke, & finisheth her ful course) and the 29. day which is the pryme of the Moone againe, shee retourneth to ỳ place where those shels were buried, and taketh them forth: and carieth them to the water, where they afterwardes take and receyue life, & come to the perfection of their kind. The Harte also and the Swine, the Dog and the Goate, bee all seruiable vnto the Moone. Amongest fowles subiected to the Moone, are the Crane, ỳ Goose, the Duck, the Cormorant, whose property is to diue vnder the water to take fish, and by oftẽ diuing perceiuing Signes of Tempestes to come, she sodainly w a great noise & cry geteth her away frõ ỳ water, & seketh where to hide her. Belonging also to the Moone amongst fishes are, ỳ Creuis or Crabfish: The fysh Torpedo or the Torpede which maketh the takers hands numm or dead for a time: Likewise Oysters, and all shaley fysh: Moreouer the fishe Echeneis whych hath pyckels in stead of fins and feete, and neither swimmeth nor goeth, but stibleth. Likewyse Ælurus whose eyen alter after

Cormorãt

Torpedé

the

the alteration of the Moone amongest Plantes. And fyrst of Trees, in her holde is the Palme tree, which at euery chaũge shooteth forth a new slippe: lykewyse rosemarye, the Oliue tree, and such lyke.

Selenotropion. There is also a certayne Plant, or Herbe called of the Greekes Selenotropion, that turneth rounde with the Moone, as Heliotropion, lykewyse turneth rounde with ꝑ Sunne. Chinostares an Herbe also, doth not onelye varye in her tast, goodnes, and virtue, according to the dispositione of the Moone, but getteth & loseth more or lesse, of her substance and number of leaues, as the moone getteth, or looseth of her lighte. Proper to her also amongest Pretious stones or gemmes, is the Christal, the syluer Marcasite, and all those whose colour is white or greene. Moreouer the precious Selenite. Selenite, which for like qualities with the Moone, hath with her almost one, and the selfe same name: whose colour is much like hony, and which lesseneth and waxeth byg, accordinge to the pryme, and wane of the Moone. Hers is also the Magarytę, and all other perles, which engender by a certayne

tayne heauenly dewe, within the enclosure of certayne shelfishes. In this state also is the Berill: and amongest metalles, onely Syluer: and amongest tastes and sauours that which is saltest or most fulsome: amongest the superfluities, or excrements of the body, sweate, fleume, and grosnes or fatnes. Amongest the Elementes the water with all fountaynes, floods and such like. Prouinces also and kyngdomes vnder her dominion and rule are Bythinia, Phrigia, Colchos, Numidia, Aphrick, and all Carthage.

Countries subiect to Luna.

OF MERCVRY, the second Planet.

NExt aboue Luna or the Moone is Mercury, which alwaies goeth with the sun, and is neuer away from the sun more then 30. degrees. This planet is accompted the father, workeman, or procurer of eloquence and good wit: it causeth the senses of those bodies which are subiected to him to bee dexterе and pregnaunt. So that those whych bee borne vnder hys constellation

tion

Mercury his disposition.

tion, as hee gouerneth alone: are lightly & for the most part rethorical, well spoken, and very wise, applying their wisedom to good and honest endes. But as he is ioyned with Saturne or Mars, hee procureth an abuse of the same good and commendable giftes, and conuerteth them to bestow both their eloquence and wits to the hurt and harme of others: as also to stirre vp strykes, discorde, quarelling, tumultes, scismes, heresies, and such like. Of such peruerse natured men, ỳ world (alas) in theese dayes is to full of, almost euery where abounding: which as they are endued with right excellent giftes both of eloquence, & wisedome, do nothing els therewith (but as the Poet saith well) make thinges that be straight crooked: such as be perfite, and whole, crackte, and broke: darkening that which is manifest, and thrusting truth out of place: were & becom shameles scholemasters of errors. Contrariwise if this Mercury be ioined w̄ Iupiter he causeth in the Mercurists a clean cōtrary effect. As who ly to apply & refer the aforesaied precious gifts to the inquisition and finding forth of truth, & to the defence of the same: as also

to con-

to contend in nothing so much as in the aduancement of Religion and vertue. The Poets saygne that this Mercury nowe a Planet in heauen, was sometimes Seruy to Atlas, who (as they say) vnderpropeth heauen: and sometimes he is named of the Hermes, that is an Interpretour, which both geueth plenty of woords, as also liberty of speach: whereby we vtter the Imagination and conceipt of our mindes. Againe he is called Trismegistus for that hee first found out the knowledge or vse of the liberall Sciences. Marchaunts vse to haue this Planet in high price, of whom many haue supposed them selues to haue obtayned a thorough knowledge and great dexterity in accoumpting and numbring: vpon him therefore they were wonte to call in their affayres and businesse of Marchaundize. And as Mercury when hee was depaynted or drawen forth in any kynde of sorte, hee was chiefly paynted once wyth Wynges, and with a Cocke set hard by him, signifying thereby both his celerity and swyftnes in all his busines, as also his Vigilancy and watchfulnesse: So many painefull Marchants in their daungerous

& painefull passages doe continew still this property and practise. Ptolomy sayth that his house or mansion is in Gemini, & Virgo: and his exaltation or ascendent is in ỹ 15. of Virgo. The qualities which he disposeth vnto are dyuerse, according to the firste and principall qualities of the other Planets, with whom he is in coniunction. The colors which he worketh are browne, and a darke or dusky colour. He also fathereth all sharpe sauoures.

Mercurialists.

Those that be borne vnder Mercury are Lusty, and lyking, and valiant of body: but of slippery and chaungeable mindes. The colour of their Face is after a browne, betwene white and blacke: their Face is also somewhat long: they are also of a highe and broade foreheade: their eyes comely, and rowling: their Nose flat: their Beard, thinne, and their Fyngers long.

This Mercury (for seeming to striue w Venus his next neyghbour in place aboue him, to cõmunicate in certaine qualities of righte belonging vnto her) is imagined of the Poets to haue forced and rauyshed her. The Hebrewes calleth him MACID: The Greekes ϛιλϵωρ. He runneth ouer ỹ

zodiack

zodiacke in 336. dayes. Subiected to Mercury are all those kindes of Beasts which be of sharp sense, & which be witty, strong, and lusty: and which be also of a chaungeable nature and of swifte pace, and which couet to be conuersant among men: as the Ape, the Fox, the Scurrell, the Weasel, the sheepe, the Cony, & the Hart: likewise all such as be of a confused nature & kinde: Among Byrdes and Foweles of the ayre. He hath in his Dominion all such as bee most subtile and wily, as also those that be of shyrll voyce and of pleasaunt note, as ỳ Larke, the Lynnet, the Birde Ficedula which lyueth & feedeth cheifly vpon Figs and grapes: also ỳ Blackmacke, the Watys or Thrush, the Parret, the Popiniay, and the Bird Ibis: among fishes he chalengeth the fishe called Trochus which is of one onely kinde, and conceyueth and engẽdzed of it selfe alone, through which occasion it is called Masculofœminina, that is, both Male, and Female: likewise the wyly and crafty Polypus which is so crafty that it is seldome taken. Troch

Amonge Planets, and chiefly amonge Trees, the Hasell, & Filburd tree be his:

And among hearbes, Cinkfoyl or fiue leaued hearbe: as also the hearbe Mercury, Fumitory, Pimpernell, Maioram, Parcely, and all such hearbes as beare a small & fine leafe, and which be also delectably and diuersly colored. Among Precious stones his is the Emeralde, the Smaragde, the Achate, the Porphyrite, the Topaze, and al those which be of a chaungable colour. Amõg Mettalls is his principally Siluer, & Tinne. Among Humors the thickest and most mixt. Lastly among ỳ Elements hee claymeth the water in dyuerse poyntes of seruice to be his owne proper. This Mercury with Gemini (one of the Sygnes or houses wherein he is placed) doth holde & possesse Hircania, & Armenia, with ỳ Regions and Prouinces of Marmaricke, and Cyrenaica, as also the lowermost Ægypt. And with Virgo (his other Sygne) he possesseth these Kingdomes and Countreyes, Assyria, Babylon, Mesopotamia, Achaia, Greec, Creet, or Candy, and Elam, of whom ỳ Inhabitãts are called Elamytes. In euery attempt or busines of waight he both hasteneth & setteth forward ỳ meanes thereof: as also helpeth forth to a good effect or

Countries subiect to Mercury.

fect or successe of the same. Volateranus sayth, that he was begotten of Iupiter, and Maia, whose Nephewe S. Augustine sayeth was Trismegistus ye Ægyptian, which hath writte so Profoundly, and deepely of Philosophy. Which Mercury as he is the God of Marchaunts and Rethoritians: so is he also of Theeues and Juglers, which worke vpon deceipt & sleights: he is also a Messenger of the heauenly powres aboue: his Sonnes were Eudorus, whom he had by Polymia as Homer witnesseth: & Myrtilus, which draue the Horsliter, or Coche of OEnomaus the King: Hermaphroditus, whych was both Man and Woman: Daphnis the Sheephearde, and Æthalis ye Cryar, or Beadell, which when hee was deade coulde reuiue himselfe agayne as they say: which is also Justified of Apollonius.

Philologiæ. lib. 3

Æthalis.

Argon.

***

Of VENVS the thirde Planet.

ENVS is a fæminin Planet very placable and pleasaunt: a pacifier of Mars in his great fury, and malice, & fiery feruency, quieting him with friendly and amiable Aspect, in such wise, as a beautifull and louinge Woman doth appeale and still the rage, and anger of her Husband being incensed. Shee alwayes accompanieth the Sunne: and whē shee goeth before him, and sheweth in our Horizon before the Sun she is called Lucifer the bright morning light or day star: but when she followeth the Sunne, and is seene of vs after the Sūne set she is called Hesperus thē star of the night: and so howsoeuer or whēsoeuer she doth appeare shee is the Sunnes Messenger, either that hee is already comming, or that hee is already gone. Whereof this verse of Virgil well witnesseth, whereas hee sayth:

Venus hir names.

Ite domum saturæ venit Hesperus,
Ite capellæ.

Yee Goates I say with Bellies full
that long haue harbored here,
Goe get yee home for Hesper now
beginneth to appere.

THis VENVS is of a bright shyning colour, being therein of al other starres most acceptable & pleasaunt to the eyesight: and shee is called Venus for venustie and beautifull countenaunce: or (as some ymagine) for ẏ through those qualities and contemperature, which shee naturally planteth in ẏ body (that is to say) heate and moysture, shee causeth burninge Loue, and prouoketh to tickling Lust.

The Hebrewes call her NEGAH-HOTH: The Greekes ἀφροδίτη, which signifieth the Fat or Fome of flesh: for that (as the Poets imagine) she breedeth the Fatnesse of flesh and Wantonesse, or groseneesse of bloude. And they haue it also in opinion that this Venus was bred first and came of the froth or bloude that flowed forth from ẏ Priuities of Cœlus whom Saturne gelt, and cut of, and threwe them into the sea.

They also maryed her to Vulcane and made her his Wyfe, signifying thereby ꝑ pleasure & delighte is as it were wrought and kindled by fire and heate. Martianus sayth, that her colour glittereth after the maner of siluer: and that she onely sheweth her selfe vnto vs in the Winter tyme, for in the Summer she is conuersaunt & present about ꝑ Pole Antarticke. Her Mansion or place of abode is in ꝑ Sygnes Taurus and Libra, her Exaltation or Alcendēt is in the 26. of Pisces. Those that be borne vnder Venus are amiable, and of merry & simplinge Looke or Countenaunce, greate laughers, very wanton, & such as do greatly delight in Musicke: they haue also a very perfect smell and taste, and their voyce is very sweete or delectable. They are also geuen much to the composing and making of sweete Dyntments and Odoures: Their bodies are wel set, and be of proper features: their Faces & vysages are roūd: their hayre yealow, their Eyes glittering and rowling. In conditions they be gentle, curteous, fayre spoken, milde, and modest, meete for all cōpanies: wherevpon for such her deseruing towards Mankinde, they of

He: coler.

Borne vnder Venus hovve affected.

-lde time

olde time pictured Venus after these sorts following. First they drewe her out in the similitude or lykenesse of a Woman, upon whose heade stoode a Byrd, which purported Loue his force: and her Feete were after Ægles feete, signifying the swyftnes of the same: and this woman held in her hand an Arrowe or Darte, noting forth the forcible stroke or persikenes thereof. Another Image of her they were wont to engraue in the Precious stone Lazulus, which represented a fayre and beautifull mayde all vncouered and naked, whose hayre hunge downe a long all ouer her body, who also had a lookinge Glasse in her hande, and a Chayne tyed or fastened to her Necke, by whom stoode a fayre younge stripling and beautifull, who with his left hand held her fast by the sayd chayne, and with his right hand held her by the hayre: herein peraduenture noting forth the circumstaunce of Suiters and Wooers, and so forth. Shee had also another manner of Image otherwheres: for there were that drew her forth in the habite of an Handmayden or Damsell, whose hayre lay scattering aboute her necke, and whose garment hung downe to her shoe

her shooe, which were all white and milky coloured: who helde in her right hande a Lawrell braunch, & sometimes an Apple, or els a Posie of sweete and fresh flowers, in her lefthand she held a Combe, whereby is signified that al such as are borne vnder her, are naturally geuen to bee louers of ciuilnesse and cleanlinesse, and to delight much in pleasant smells & sweete Odours. Vnder her gouernment or rule are al such brute beastes which are delicate & leacherous, & which are geuen to excesse of lust: as the Cony, the lesser kinde of Dogs, the Goate & Goatebucke, the bull and al other which are of like set and disposition. Ouer birds or fowles she hath ẏ rule of ẏ Swan, the Magtayle, the Swallowe, the Sparrow, the Partrich, ẏ Bergander, ẏ Crow, all kindes of Doues, likewise the she Eagle, which is of such immoderate lust that being trod xiii. times in a day, yet at ẏ call of her Mate is ready to take it agayne. Amonge fishes Venus ruleth ouer the gylthead or Goldeney, ẏ Perling, ẏ Whiting, & the fishe Cancharus which is Iealous ouer her Mate, & striueth often for him. Among Plants or Hearbs subiect to her is the Violet, the Malow, the hearbe Venus

Eagle.

Cancharus.

hayre or goldy lockes, ỹ Lylly, likewise the hearbe Lada or Ledum whose Gum is called Ladanum & most cõmonly Labdanum and is vsed in Pomanders: furtherinore al & eucry odoriferous thing as is Ambra, which is englished Ambergrise: it is found on the sea shore by a countrey called Zingi in ỹ East part of ỹ world, & is for his gray colour cõmonly called of the Apothecaries Ambergrisia, hereof are made very precious & Cordiall medicines: hetherto belongeth also the sweete smelling Time, & the spice Saunders: furvermore all such fruits as are pleasant, & of good taste, as ỹ Apple the Pare, ỹ fig, ỹ currant, the date, ỹ Pomgranet, &c. Amonge Precions stones shee chalengeth the Beril, ỹ Chrusolyte, ỹ Saphyr, ỹ Jasper, ỹ Cornellys, ỹ pretious Æ. tites the stone Lazulus, ỹ Coral & al such as be beautifull, & of mylke white or grassy greene colour: among Mettalls she requireth a right in Copper & brasse, & partly in siluer: and among sauours ỹ which is sweetest, delicious, & vnctuous is hers: & among humors a part of blonde, as also the whole course of naturall seede is at her disposicion: among the Elements she holdeth a porcion in the ayre and also in the water.

Ouer Prouinces, and Kingdomes. First shee raygneth (as shee is coupled) with Taurus, ouer Cyprus, Parthia, Mede, and Perſis, the Cyclades or the fifty Iles in the Sea called Ægeum: And secondly as she is ioyned with Libra, she ruleth ouer Bactriana wherein were sometimes very many cities: likewise ouer the People Caspij a people in Tartaria dwelling next vnto the sea Caspium: likewise ouer Serica, Thebais, Oasis, & Troglodytis. Agrippa saith that Venus, in all kindes of Creatures purchaseth and procureth Loue betwirte Mate & Mate: and that she laboureth chiefly the multiplicatiõ and increase of seede, to the continuance, and preseruation of the whole kinde, coueting alwayes as nigh as she can, and thereto with mighte & mayne labouringe, to abandon and remooue Barraynesse out of the way, which coueteth to cut of þ Race & continuance of all. This Venus passeth through the Zodiacke in 348. dayes.

Of Sol

Of SOL, or the Sunne, the fourth Planet.

SOL, or the Sunne is the fourth in place and prehemineace amonge these seuen, & is among them as it were a Kinge in the midst of his Throne, Traine, and Garde. For vnder him he hath Luna or ꝑ Moone, Mercurius, and Venus of whom we haue already spoken: and aboue him in position and place he hath as many, that is toweete Mars, Iupiter, & Saturne. And as it should seeme it was not without great cause and consideration that the Mighty IEHOVAH, the Maker of Heauen and Earth placed the Sunne in such a proportioned equality among them all: notwithstanding through his excellency he deserueth ꝑ highest roome of prerogatiue and dignity. For if the Sunne which is the most vniuersall cause, and the very beginning & fountayne of light and influence, & also of vitall heat,

Sun placed in the middest among the 7. Planets Wherfore

of whom

to his intemperate heate of heart, maketh them in stomacke to be rather wylde & sauage, rather then properly Puissant: and more venturouse rathe, and bolde, then cõsiderate and Politicke. For it is ỳ excesse of heate, which burning and boyling within a man that bringeth boldnesse and rashnesse, when as the bloude about the heart is immoderately and to much set on fire. There is nothing almost gloriously mentioned in the sacred Scriptures, but ỳ glory thereof is likened & resembled to the Sun: as ỳ Transfiguration of Christe, in which Mathew sayth, his Face did shyne as the Sunne. So Ihon in his Reuelation sayth that he sawe the Face of the Sonne of mã shyning as the Sunne in his greatest glory. (But to ende with these:) This Sol was fabled of the Poets to haue bene Iupiter, and Latonaes Sonne, who for that he is as it were euery day newly borne, is paynted out in likenes of a younge childe, noting forth thereby that hee is euery day newly ryssinge. His property is neuer to shewe vs all the day longe, one and the selfe same looke: for in ỳ morning whẽ he riseth he sheweth red, at noone hee sheweth more whight;

Cap. 17. Apoc. 1.

Sun chaũgeth colour.

white, at his going downe or sett, he somewhat sheweth wan and pale, but often he appeareth also red. Wherupon for such diuersity the Poets imagine that hee hath foure horses, which do daylye at theyr appointed tymes and seasons, one after another, helpe to draw the Sunne about the zodiacke. And the fyrst of these they name Pyrois, the second Eous, the third Aethō, and the fourth Phlegon.

The Sunne, if so be he shew at his rysing and seeme clowdye or darke, and looketh wan, he causeth vpon this more then wonted warmth: hee foresheweth rayne, if he looketh red: hee betokeneth tempestes to be at hand, if hee shyneth forth cleere: or casteth his beames towardes the South, hee prognosticateth more moderate & seasonable weather.

Martianus sayth, that the Sunne as he is in the middest of the zodiacke, beateth backe from him twelue seuerall lightes, or more broad Sunbeams: which reflectate themselues and remayne vpon the twelue signes. The same Author also affyrmeth that there is nothing so occult or deeply contayned within the entrayls and body of the

to his intemperate heate of heart, maketh them in stomacke to be rather wylde & sauage, rather then properly Puissant: and more venturouse rashe, and bolde, then cõsiderate and Politicke. For it is ỹ excesse of heate, which burning and boyling within a man that bringeth boldnesse and rashnesse, when as the bloude about the heart is immoderately and to much set on fire.

There is nothing almost gloriously mentioned in the sacred Scriptures, but ỹ glory thereof is likened & resembled to the Sun: as ỹ Transfiguration of Christe, in which Mathew sayth, his Face did shyne as the Sunne. So Ihon in his Reuelation sayth that he sawe the Face of the Sonne of mã shyning as the Sunne in his greatest glory. (But to ende with these:) This Sol was fabled of the Poets to haue bene Iupiter, and Latonaes Sonne, who for that he is as it were euery day newly borne, is paynted out in likenes of a younge childe, noting forth thereby that hee is euery day newly ryssinge. His property is neuer to shewe vs all the day longe, one and the selfe same looke: for in ỹ morning whẽ he riseth he sheweth red, at noone hee sheweth more whight,

Cap. 17. Apoc. 1.

Sun chaũgeth colour.

white, at his going downe or sett, he somewhat sheweth wan and pale, but often he appeareth also red. Wherupon for such diuersity the Poets imagine that hee hath foure horses, which do daylye at theyr appoynted tymes and seasons, one after an other, helpe to draw the Sunne about the zodiacke. And the fyrst of these they name Pyrois, the second Eous, the third Aethō, and the fourth Phlegon.

The Sunne, if so be he shew at his rysing and seeme clowdye or darke, and looketh wan, he causeth vpon this more then wonted warmth: hee foresheweth rayne, if he looketh red: hee betokeneth tempestes to be at hand, if hee shyneth forth cleere: or casteth his beames towardes the South, hee prognosticateth more moderate & seasonable weather.

Martianus sayth, that the Sunne as he is in the mydest of the zodiacke, beateth backe from him twelue seueral lightes, or more broad Sunbeams: which reflectate themselues and remayne vpon the twelue signes. The same Author also affyrmeth that there is nothing so occult or deeply couayned within the entrayls and body of the

earth but that it is manifestly seene of yt. It is sayde that ỳ Indians, or men of Inde bad Sol or the Sun to a banquet, and the baquetting place was in the Ocean Sea: Wherupon now they say, that before any sore rayne, or showers discending, we feele a certayne heat going before. His house or mansion is onely in Leo: his exaltation or ascendent in ỳ 19. of Aries. Agrippa sayth, that the Sun is in ỳ world, the same that the hart is in a̅. This is as Plinie saith, in his 2 booke, ỳ Lord and prince of tyme: and as Ptolome sayth, the verye spirite or wel of lyfe in all liuing thinges. The Hebrewes call him IPHNATH, the Greeks ἥλιος. To vtter forth his exceeding benefites, they vsed in olde tyme to draw him forth after diuers likenesses: as sometymes after the attyre & ryal robes of a king, wearing a crowne of gold on his head, and sitting in his chayre of state, hauinge vnder his foote a round globe or bowle: meaning to vtter forth thereby ỳ Sol made many such partyes as were vnder hym, honorable, tryumphant and inuincible. Orpheus calleth the Sun, the glory and face of heauen, and the sufferaygne eyesight or right eye of

the world. It fortuneth oftentymes ẏ thys Sun notwithstandinge his great & wōderful light is obscured, darkned, & as it were bereued therof, which is called ẏ eclipse of ẏ Sun, Which so often as he is in coniunctiō w̄ the Moone, espetially if such cōiunction be Diameter wyse vnder ẏ Ecliptical lyne, in ẏ head or tayle of ẏ Dragon, by some interposition of ẏ Moone betweene the Sun & our eyesight: & this neuer happeneth that the Sun is wholly eclipsed, but whē as ther is such Diameterlyke cōiunctiō of the Moone & Sun vnder the Ecliptical line in ẏ head or tayl of ẏ dragō as they both meete together, eyther in ẏ head or tayle, so diametewise oppolite, as that ẏ selfe same diameter passeth by the center of them both. But there may be a particular eclipse of the Sun, then, when as ẏ moone is in Coniunction almost vnder the Ecliptical lyne verye nigh within the heade or tayle of the Dragon, and within the bonds & borders of the general eclipse, of whiche wee haue spokē aboue. Betweene the general & particular eclipse of ẏ Sun ther is this differēce: for ẏ in the first al ẏ whyle ẏ ẏ coniunctiō is directly in ẏ head or tayl of

Eclips of the Sun.

Whē ther is a general eclipse of the Sun

A particular eclipse of the Sun.

the Dragon all ỳ whole body of the Sun, is shadowed & darkened, wherby ther happeneth such an eclipse, as that a man can see nothing of the globe of ỳ Sunne. But in the particular eclipse, when the coniunction is onely nigh to one of the fore layde poyntes, then is not the whole body of the Sun darkened, but onelye some part: and ther, where it happeneth ỳ Moone is placed betwixt the Sunne and our eyesight. And this kynd of Eclipse is oftentymes so smal, as that it is scant perceyued, but supposed to be (as it were) some spotte in the bodye of the Sunne. it is therefore manifest, that there can be no Eclipse of ỳ Sun but in the tyme of such Coniunction, as is aboue sayde: as likewyse in the new of the Moone: as there cannot neyther bee any eclipse of the Moone, but in the time of Oppolition and ful Moone: because that otherwyse the Moone can not bee obiected betweene the Sun and our eyesight.

Sun and Moones eclipse. hovv the differ.

Now a litle to speak of both their differẽces (which is much) I reckẽ yt to be right necessary. Fyrst they differ in this, that the Eclipse of the Sunne requireth Coniunction in the same poynt, or very nigh ỳ same poynt:

poynt: but the Eclipse of the Moone requireth Oppolition in oppolite poyntes. Secondly the Sun must be eclipsed in ỳ time of the new Moone: but the Moone in ỳ time of the ful Moone. In the first the Moone is interplaced betweene the Sun, and the Earth: In this last the earth is obiected betweene the Sun and Moone. In the first the shadow of the Moone doth darken the earth: in the second the shadow of ỳ earth doth obfuscate the bodye of the Moone. In the first there is onely a subtraction of the light from our eyesight. In the last there is a depriuation of reall light. There are besydes these more especiall differences, most worthy to be noted: whereof the fyrst is this, that the eclipse of the Moone (whether it be totall, or in part) is euer vniuerfall in all places of the Earth: but the Eclipse of the Sunne is neuer so generall, which is thus proued: because that the Sun is not at any tyme euery where eclipsed: but whyles here we lacke therby the Sunnes light for a tyme, euen in the selfe same instant, others a far of enioy the light of the same: yea and sometymes those, that be not so farre of, and the reason is, for ỳ

the Sunne doth but onely suffer some obumbration for a tyme, throughe the interposition of the Mone, which cannot but in a part of the Sun, hinder hys light, and not totally nor wholly. Agayne there is this other difference, as that the Sun begynneth to be Eclipsed on the West, part of his body, because that the Moones proper motion is from the East. But ỹ moon is eclipsed chiefly on the east syde of her body. But now a litle let vs tary to report what kynd of Eclipse happened in the time of the passion and sufferyng of our sauiour Christ, which befell at noone dayes, and continued all the whole tyme that Christ hanged vpon the crosse: which was so miraculous straunge, that beſydes the testimony and witnes that the Euangelistes geue forth thereof, it is also registred and remembred in the hystoryes of Pagans and Heathen men. Beſydes that Dionisius Ariopagita an eye witnes therof; & thē a student in the vniuersity of Heliopolis in Aegipt, in his epistle to Polycarpus, maketh mention, that hee together with Apollophanes a noble Philosoper did both se and behold the same: and also with exceedinge

Whatkind of eclipse vvas at Christes death.

much

much astonishment, and admiration therof considered of the same most deeplye and diligently. It is manifest that this Eclipse, was not natural, but rather supernatural. For the naturall Eclipse must bee as wee sayd before, onely in the tyme of the Conjunction of the Sun and Moone, and in the new of the Moone: but when Christ suffered it was full moone, and the same opposite to the Sun as both witnesseth ỹ, same Dyonisius which saith he saw the same as also Apollophanes. Besydes holye wytte doth very cleerelye set downe the tyme reporting Chryst agaynst the feast of Easter after he had taken the Passouer with his Disciples incontinently almost to haue dyed, & suffred vppon ỹ crosse. And this feast of Easter must alwayes of necessity by the prescript of Moses lawe bee obserued, and kept in the ful Moone, & so did the Iewes obserue the same most diligentlye: so that this Eclipse, happeninge then at that instant and tyme, could not be as other Eclipses of the Sunne bee natural, thyough the vnfitnes and incommodioulnes of that tyme: for there is no tyme so vnpossyble to worke such an effecte, as in the tyme of

Oppoſition: for then the Sun and Moone which require coniunction in that behalf, are neuer more remote, or farder diſtance from coniunction, thē in that preſent time. In fyue propertyes therefore I fynde this miraculous eclipſe, ẏ ſo happened at ẏ paſſiō of our ſauiour Chriſt, to differ frō all other eclipſes, ẏ be only natural. The firſte which wee laſte touched was in the time therof, which hapned thē at the full of the Moone, a tyme moſt vnfit to the generation of my natural Eclipſe. The ſecond appeared in the courſe of the Moone, which, wher as naturally of her owne proper motion, ſhe goeth from the Eaſt to the Weſt. In this ſtraunge eclipſe then ſeene, Dyoniſius ſayth, he ſaw her with a moſt ſwift pace returne very ſtraungely from the Eaſt toward the South, vntil ſhee ſtood directlye vnder the Sun, wheras ſhee ſtayed by the ſpace of whole three howers, and by that meanes cauſed darkenes ouer al the whole face of the earth. And after the third hour about which time our ſauiour Chriſt was deade, ſhee returned agayne to her owne place in the Eaſt, with a moſt ſwift courſe appearing there agayne as it had bene in a tryce. And ſo in the ſixte and mynth hower,

shee was seene vnder the Sun: but in the euening, and at the Sunnes going down she appeared new agayn in the East, right opposite to the Sunne. The thyrd poynte wherin this miracle differeth from other vsuall Eclipses, was vpon the strange beginning of the same: for this began on the East syde of the Sunne, whereas all other wonted eclipses of the Sun vse to begin to be eclipsed after their naturall order, at ye west part of the Sun. The fourth poynt of difference was herein, which was verye straunge: For that part of the Sun which was first darkened & obscured of his light by the interposition of the moone, did lastly shew forth restitucion of his light which is otherwyse in other Eclipses: which in ye part of the Sunne that seemeth fyrst obscured do ther agayne fyrst and formost appeare in the same to be restored. And then the Moone passed not asyde from the Sun as she is wont in his naturall eclipse, but stode right vnder him for the space of three whole howers: and so shee not after that, goyng on beyond the Sun, but returning to the East her place from whence she fyrst came, gaue great occasiõ of admiration & wonder. The fyrst especiall difference ther-

In also was vpon the perduratiõ: taryance and staye of the same strange eclipse. For ỹ Sunnes ordinarye Eclipses cannot continue lõg, as which are very spedely perfourmed, by reason ỹ the body of the Sun doth infinitely exceede in bignes & quantity the body of ỹ Moone: as also for that ỹ course of the Moone is very swift. For which two causes, fyrst because the Moone is so little in respect of the other, & therefore not able any tyme to obscure & hyde away ỹ Suns light, neither totally nor in part from our aspect. And agayne for the swiftnes & velocity of the Moones course, shee cannot hyde away the Sun beyng so huge and big any lõg tyme: but he must needes shyne out on one syde or other. Besydes, this wõderful eclipse procured of God to shew forth euidently ỹ most haynous fact of ỹ Iewes, in abusyng his Son so, as it greatly grieued ỹ stars & Sun aboue not onely amased many men, so ỹ many stroke their breastes
Math. 27 and returned from Caluary where he was crucifyed: cõfessing and saying, verely this was the son of God: as ỹ Centurion and others: but also ther was a general & great darknes ouer al ỹ earth, frõ ỹ 6 hower vntil the

till ẏ 9. for els it could not be true ẏ Dyonisius thē in Heliopolis in Aegipt gaue forth to be true vndoutedly in one of ẏ 2. ẏ either ẏ maker of al thinges then suffered, or else ẏ domes day & the end of ẏ world was then come: if ẏ this eclipse had bene onely in Iudea, which is so far of frō Aegipt. Besides this a lōg time after by ẏ dūpe ẏ this sight stroke into ẏ hartes of ẏ people of Athens superstitious mē, Paul being cōuersant among them awhyle, and vewinge their doyngs narrowly, chaūceth to espye there an Aulter wherin was writtē vnto the vnknowen God erected as is sayd presētlye after ẏ feare ẏ this eclipse cast vpō ẏ Athenias, which is very far frō Iudea, proueth it to be more vniuersal: so ẏ they scant it to narrowly ẏ seeme to boūd it onely win the boyders of ẏ place, where ẏ villanous fact was committed. For shal we thinke that ẏ miraculous going backe of ẏ Sun, which happened in ẏ dayss of Ezechias kynge of Iuda, witnessing his recouery of helth was alone thē perceyued of ẏ inhabitants ther, & not aswel also among nations furder of: for if we should so think, we should be deceiued. Na ẏ K. of Babilon, which was a far

of

ok, sent afterwardes letters vnto the sayd Ezechias by Ambassadours and Princes of Babilon, to enquire of the wonder. And shal not we vndoubtedly bee resolued that this testimony that God gaue in this order of the abuse of his son, reached further then Iudea, na euen ouer all the whole world: for euen the very horror of that fact, caused ꝑ Sun (as it were to kepe backe the benefite of illumination of mē ꝑ had so yll deserued at the hands of his Maker, & Creator. But now I hauing sufficiently spoken of Eclipses, aad of theyr kyndes and causes, I am to proceede to other visions & sights, caused oftentymes by meanes of ꝑ Suns working, which are no lesse meruaylous. Of the which sorte is the shew and sighte of many Sunnes at once in the fyrmament called of the Gretians παρηλιου: which are ingendred through this occasion. When as some cloude of good thicknes and continuant, and which is also regular & vniforme is placed so, as that it is neither vnder the Sun, nor directly agaynst it, but as it were on his syde, and so nigh as it may be resolued into rayne, and beyng not yet resolued, the Sunne by the refractions of hys

Many Sūs seene at once.

beams

beams doth imprynte and forme his owne Image there, as hee doth oftentymes in hasse that is well and finely pollished. And this ymage of the Sun so consisting on his syde is called Parahelius, of the Greeke prepolition παρα, which signifyeth next, & the Greeke nowne ἥλιος, which sygnifyeth the Sun: so that Parahelius is another impression in all poyntes most like to ỳ Sun. Wee sayd before that, that Cloude which must be the mater hereof, must be condensed or thickt, that it may the better cause forth refraction. And that it must bee continuate, that it maye receaue a more perfect Image of the Sunne: likewyse that it must be regular and altogeather vniforme that it may receaue a more true and perfit image therof: and also that it must bee ready to be resolued into rayne, that the Sunne may the better represent his lykenes in the same: and yet not conuerted, or resolued, for that if it were already resolued ỳ parts therof beyng discontinued, the sayd clowd were not fyt neither to receyue the ymage of the Sun, nor to shew forth the same. And these impressions be called Suns, through the likenes that they haue of the Sun: so

that

that at their appearance we are to be perswaded, that there is but one of them the true Sun indeed, and the other to bee but likenesses of the Sun. There haue bene three Sunnes appeared at once in ẏ dayes of our Forefathers and Auncientes, as when Spurius Posthumius and Quintus Minutius, were Consuls, and when Quintus Minutius, & Marcus Partius wer in ẏ office: and also when Marcus Antonius & Publius Dolobella had the same rome: & besydes when Marcus Lepidus, & Lucius Plancus enioyed the same superioritye: & more then three Sunnes at one tyme hath neuer bene seene. There appeared also 3. Sunnes at the tyme of the byrth of our sauiour Jesus Christ, which at length comming together into one gaue forth therby some significatiō of the mistery of the holy Trinity to be cōtanied in vnity which now by the comming of Christ was to be preached in all the worlde: and that the same Child which was then born, the Sunne of righteousnes, hadd, and contayned in him completely the fulnes of the Godhead, and that together with Christ, now neuerthelesse incarnated, the Father and the holy ghost

3 Sunnes seene vvhē

Plin. lib. 2 cap. 31.

Ghost were al one in substaunce, and all of them distinct in persome and all of them but one God, one vncreate and euerlasting power, which is to blessed for euermore, Amen. This Parahelius, or appearaunce of diuers Suns at one tyme, differeth from that Impression, whiche is called Halo, which sheweth forth ẏ similitude of a garland about the Sun: and lykewyse from ẏ raynbow, in many poyntes, but chiefly in the situasion of place, for that the garlande is euer directly vnder the Sun: and ẏ rainbowe is euer ouer agaynste hym oppositlye: but this Parahelius is sĩtuated in none of these orders: for if this should bee in place of the firſt, the Sunne must needs disperse the matter therof with his heate, and if it were in place of the last, through ẏ great distance therof the distraction should be to feeble to cause forth the image of the Sun. Therfore it is placed on the syde of the Sun, that the matter thereof cannot through such nighnes be easily dissolued, & ẏ the Sun beams may occasionate a sufficiẽt resractiõ to ẏ better fashioning of the Suns likenes: & whereas this Halo doth seme to be as it were vnder ẏ Sun, as also about

Halo of the Sun.

about ỳ Moone, euen ryght vnder her, yet notwithstanding it is but engendred in the midle region of the ayre, & often beneath ỳ same, and caused onely by such directe situation and placing: but it is through the imbesility of our eyesight, that wee therein beyng deceyued, do thinke amisse, the sayd garland to be neere the Sunne and Moone. Under which this Halo sheweth and appereth more often by a greate deale, then vnder the Sun: for the Sun with his adurēt heat doth more easily dispach, and consume such vapours, as go to the originall thereof, then the Moone, who hath a more moyst light and feeble heate.

Garlande of bloudy colour.

There hath appeared also a garlande of bloudy colour, and cycled by reason of the condensity, or thicknes of the clowde, dyspersyng aboute the Sun beams, as it had bene a circle of bloud. And this sight was

li. 2. ca. 30

seene (as Plinie reporteth it) in the tyme of the Consulship of Lucius Iulius, and Publius Rutilius. There hath bene also verye prodigious, and very long lacke and want of the Sunnes shyning forth, as was after that tyme, that Cæsar the Dictator was slayne: and in the tyme of the warres of

Long lack of the Sun shyne.

Anto-

Antony, the sun almost for a whole yeres space neuer a whit shyning forth. There hath bene also seene a bloudy bow aboute the Sun, as when Lucius Opimius the thyrd time, and Quintus Fabius ye second time, were made Consuls: as also in ye daies of the selfe same superiority imposed vpō Lucius Portius, and Marcus Acilius. So there were seene starres in the day tyme following, and accompanying the Sunne all the day longe, and they shewed aboute the circle of the Sunne, as they had bene a kind of garlād, or a diuerse coloured kind of circle, as in the beginning of the Empyre of Augustus Cæsar. If this garland-like impression called Halo whether it be of the Sun or Moone vanisheth away sodainly or by little and little lyke smoake, it signifieth and prognosticateth fayre weather to ensue: for that those vapours which otherwyse are to bee resolued into rayne, are now vanished and gone. The nexte impressiō which I haue to speake of, (which is also one of the Sunnes effecte) is the Raynebowe, whych is thus engendred in a watry cloud, & ye same ready to resolue into a shower right opposite against ye sun,

Bloudy bovves.

Stars sene in the day time.

Plinie. li. 2 cap 28.

Halo vvhat it prognosticateth,

Rainbovv hovv engendred.

as the beames of ẏ ſunne are beaten backe agayne, it cauſeth the ſame Cloude, albeit obſcurely, and imperfectly to expreſſe ẏ Image of the ſame, which neuertheleſſe for the far diſtance and interiection of the vapours being betwene the ſunne and ẏ ſame Cloude, expreſſe it very weakely. Which imbecillity cauſeth the figure of a bowe in the ſame cloude, beautified & diſtinguiſhed with 3. ſeuerall colours: to weete yealow, Greene, and purple, and ſometimes red, & in ſteade of Greene, a colour more blacke then Greene: which diuerſity of coloures come hereof, as the beames of the ſun are drawen out longer or ſhorter in the cloude: for the longer they be reached out, ſo much the weaker and feebler are the colours of the Raynbowe: as which alſo geue forth a greater obſcurity and blacknes in ẏ ſame: ſo ẏthe yealow colour altreth to a greene, the greene to a more blacke. And agayne, the ſame Beames beinge become weaker geue forth in the Rainbowe a more weake colour. And contrarywyſe ſo much ẏ leſſe as theſe Beames be ſtretched out, ſo much the more freſh and flouriſhing colours doth the Raynebowe geue out.

Three coloures in the ſame vvherevpon.

Now

Now the figure of the Raynebowe why it is croked, or halfe circled after ẏ manner of a Bowe, it would be considered. When there is a Cloude regular & right set, and the same in a parte thereof as it were sundred in one horizon, so as the other part of the cloude going and declininge beneath ẏ same horizon is taken away frō our sight, hereupon ẏ Raynbowe appeareth croked: and the nearer the sunne commeth to ẏ horizon, so much the greater is ẏ raynbowe. So that the rainbowe doth neuer appeare after a whole circle, or bigger then halfe a circle, but either as a semicircle, at one end touching one parte of our horizon, and at ẏ other ende the contrary parte of the same: or els it is sometimes lesse then a semicircle. There are oftentimes seene 2. Raynebowes at once, and sometimes although e (very seldome) three. When there doe appeare but two at once they haue both the selfe same colours: but a contrary placing of the same: so that whereas the principall hath yealowishe, greene, and red: the other hath in his situation first red, then greene, and lastly yealowishe. And that Raynbow which sheweth weakest, is the Paterne or

Why it is croked or halfe circled.

Two and 3. bowes at once.

Image of the pyncipaler, and strongest. Also whē there doth appeare three at once the third is so weake as it can scantly bee perceiued. For the thyrde commeth of the refractions of the Beames of the second, which must needes be but very weak. And this thirde being of such weakenes will haue notwithstanding alwaies the colours of the first and strongest, and will be lightly after a yelow, greene and purple colour. Further this is euidēt that the higher the Sunne is exalted aboue our horizon, so much the lesse doth the Rainebow appear. as when any sheweth aboute the mid day, they shew very smal. But thole which shew either shortly after the Sonne rysinge, or not longe before the sunne set: they bee the greatest. So likewyse in the midst of sommer, whe the Sun is in the chiefest Sommer pointes and Signes: as when ẏ daies bee longest wee see no Rainebowes shewe forth at any time, aboute noone or the mid day, But after the Æquinoctium of Autumne following, when the sun entreth into Libra: we see about the same time many Rainbowes almost at al houres of ẏ day. Now come wee to Comettes or blasing

starres

starres being of the kinds of fiery Impressions also, and occasioned by the suns operation chefely, and the other starres. For the Comet is thus engendred. Whereas by the force of the sun and the other starres there is eleuated and drawen vp on hye, very much viscous matter hoate & dry, grosse and fat, and such as will be commodiously kyndled and set on fyre, from these earthly places to the highest region of the Ayre, where it being turned aboute round, wyth the motion of the ayre, and being nighe the fire is kindled and set on fyre equally and on euery side, and so other exhalatiõs styll cõtinuing and comming on doth both nourish and encrease the burning thereof: such kinde of impression is called a comet. The matter whereof if it be grosser in ỹ midst, and thinner on the furthermore and outeward sides, it appeareth after the manner of hayre, or as the Horses mane: & is called Stella Comata. But if the sides & outward parts therof be bẽding downward in lẽgth tailewise it is called Cometa caudata: but if those sides & parts being very subtile be thinly layed downe or scattered belowe beardewise, it is called Stella Barbata.

Comets or blasing starres.

Hovv engendred.

Kyndes thereof.

The matter of a Comet muſt needes bee much and great, and very plentifull or copopious, or els otherwiſe it ſhoulde ſoone be conſumed away throughe the Adurant heate of the ſunne. And the ſhorteſt time ꝑ euer any Comet continueth and is ſeene, is at the leaſt the ſpace of ſeuen whole dayes, & for the moſt parte it is 40. dayes or more yea 80. dayes ere it vaniſheth away, neuer geuing ouer his fiery ſhewe and looke, vntill all ſuch viſcouſe matter be quite cõſumed away in burninge out. The chiefeſt time of a Comet is chiefly in and about ꝑ time of Autumne, becauſe that then there is ſufficient heate to eleuate ſuch viſcouſe matter, and then there is alſo temperate heate, which eaſily ſuffereth ſuch matter without any hinderaunce of the ſame to be ſoundly compact together: which in Summer cannot bee well done, as at what time ſuch groſſe matter of exhalation throughe the Sunnes heate diſperſing the ſame, & alſo for the extreame coldneſſe of the middle Region of the Ayre, doth not permit the ſame to paſſe vp into the higheſt Region. So in the Spring tyme there is not for ꝑ more parte ſufficient heate to eleuate ſo great

Continuance therof.

Chiefeſt time there of.

so great matter: in Winter the extremenesse of Moysture, and colde is vtterly repugnant thereto. And yet Aristotle in his first booke of his Meteores maketh mention of a Comet very horrible, great, and greeuous, which was seene in the dayes of Asius the Pynce of the Athenians, euen in a very frosty and colde winter, but as he saith, very fayre, and cleare, which at ỳ first appeared so litle that in the first day of his shewe it was as it had ben vanished away and gone, a litle before the Sunne set: but afterwardes it shewed agayne so grat that it cast out his lighte to the thirde parte of Heauen, and shyned forth in manner of the sunne: so that it went as it were a way of light: and this ascendinge at the last to the Horizon did there aboutes weare away. Whensoeuer there be any Comets there followeth shortly after great tempests and wyndes and continuance of dry weather, & great drouthes. These Comets doe prognosticate Warre, Commotions, sturres, strykes, Treasons, and such like, because ỳ in the tyme of their Generation and continuance, exceding heate ruleth and boyleth in men, which Incenseth and sturreth forwards

Comets what thei prognosticate.

wardes thereto, the bodyes and myndes of men. And besides this, it signifieth more especially the death of Princes and Noble Personages, for that the Ayre which then is more grosse and discourse through the corrupted matter of ỹ Comet, is not so wholsome for delicate and delicious Persons, as for the lusty and courle Constitution of the bodyes & appetites of Labourers and Husbandmen. But now to returne to the proper possession of the sunne in all kindes of Bodies here belowe.

Such as be borne vnder Sol, are for the most parte of a browne colour, and of smal stature, yet well and comely knit and proporcioned: they be also of a very thin haire and curled Head, Gray eyed: they be also hawty stomacked, and they are advaunced often to great honours and dignities. And the Disposition of their minde is such that they be studious of difficult and hard matters, very desirous of glory and renowme. They bee also fast and faythfull in friendship and constant in Fact and worde. They bee likewise, Wise, and Politicke touching common wealth affayres, and are giue much to procure the profit of their country.

Vnder

Under his gouernment among the kindes of Beastes are also all such as be of bigge stature, and of hawty stomacke: likewyse such as are desierous of superiozity, and haue naturally a pryde in themselues: Of which sozte is the Lyon, the Crocodile, the wilde and vntamed Lynx, the Ramme, the Oliphant, the Tyger, likewise the Wolfe whom the auncient Gentils dedicated to Apollo and Latona: amonge Fowles hee hath as his owne ỹ Phœnix, which chiefly keepeth about the Coastes of Arabia, and is in bignesse about the greatnesse of an Eagle, which shyneth like Golde aboute her necke, and in other partes of her she is purple coloured, sauing that her Tayle being blewe is distinguished with rose coloured feathers. She lyueth a long time, euen 6. hundzed and thzee scoze yeares: and when she wareth olde and is weary of her lyfe, shee getteth slippes of Casia, and Frankinsence, & maketh her Nest on hygh as nigh the sun as she can, & in ỹ same she dieth being brunt & consumed into Ashes by ỹ suns heate: out of whose bones & ashes there ingẽgzeth first as it were a litle smal wozme, which in shozte time after pzoueth to become a younge Phœnix.

Lib. 10. Cap. 2.

Phœnix.

There

There is no man that euer seeth the Phenix eating: likewise to Sol appertayneth the Eagle which keepeth most in Mountaynes, and which almost of all Fowles is without her cry, & is also very rauenous, so that whatsoeuer pray it catcheth, it carieth it away swiftly. But one good property it is not without herein, for that it seeketh after his pray a far of alwayes, neuer spoyling about the place where she abideth and breedeth. They neuer commonly dye vpon death, nor sickneſſe, but vpon famine: for ỹ when they were old, their bill growing out at length in the vpper part thereof onely, and the neather parte of the same rather shrynking then still continuing at his olde stay, doth cause that she cannot cõmodiously receiue her Foode. Her slight and trauaylinge is onely in the after Noone, sitting still idle all the foore Noone eying the assemblies of men, & will not remoue till that she haue had wearinesse therein.

Eagle.

In her Neast is onely found the Precious stone Ætites which is very Medicinable and which no fyre can doe harme vnto. Her feathers being put amonge other Brides Feathers will eate and consume vp the o-

Ætites.

ther-

ther: this hath a great and mortall hatred to the Dragon, which very greedely hunteth after the Eagles Egges.

SOL also or the Sunne, ruleth ouer the Vultures whych are of such smell, as that they can thereby finde out any dead Carkasse whersoeuer it be hidden: lykewise ouer all such Fowles as which with very pleasaunt Note and Ditty or Songe, doe as it were welcome the Sunne at his vprising: Of which sortes are the Nightingale, which oftentimes so striueth to excell in her singing as that in straynyng herselfe she falleth a bleeding oftentimes: yea, and the continuance of her singinge is such as Plynie reporteth, that fiftene whole dayes and nyghts together shee neuer leaueth of therein. Of all byrdes for her Song most maruaylous: first that there should bee in so small a body, so forcible a Breath or spirite: secondly, that in the same beinge but one body, all the whole perfection of Musicke, as it were, should be vttered forth & and sounded, nowe in playne Note, nowe descantinge, anon recording, and anon recanting all: one while displeased with her Note she is in her Base, and by and by in her

Vulture

Nightingale.

Lib. 10. Cap. 29.

her Treable, shortly after in the meane: so that it is a mater euen almost of astonishement to see and heare such variety of Melody to issue and proceede from so small a beast: which emulateth in a maner all the melodious, and harmonycall Instruments that euer mans arte or wit coulde deuyse. The Male, & Female hereof doth striue oftentimes, which of them may most excell other in Song, so long that now & then one of them killeth themselues thereby. And their younge listen to them both, framinge themselues to imitate ỳ Note ỳ they most delight in, in as attentiue sorte as the diligent Scholer geeueth good heede to the wholsome instruction of his Maister. The best note they haue is 15. whole dayes and nightes together chiefly in the Spryngtime: then being so wearied they rest a while, being nothing so earnest to sing as before: in Sūmer after, they sing other whiles, but nothīg so artificially or variously: in which time with their note they also chaūge their colour. Lastly in winter they be seldome or neuer heard or seene. Her breedinge onely is in the Spryngtime and she layeth 6 Egs. Vnder the sunnes gouernment also is the

Larke,

Larke, as also ỳ Cocke which is ỳ nights watchman, and ỳ mornings Embassadour: and the Artificers, wayfaringmen, & husbandmens Clocke to awake them oute of sleape, to settle them forwardes towardes their next dayes busines. The Cocke goeth to roust about the sunset, and afore his rysinge agayne hee commonly croweth in the morning three seuerall times: in which crowing he beateth himselfe with his winges. He is very Emperious ouer all the other fowles where he abydeth, and knoweth right well the force of his Spurres: if he getteth the victory in fight he triumpheth in crowing: but if he be beaten he is ashamed and hydeth himselfe. Under Sol is also the Crowe, the Pye, the Goshawkes which be of diuerse sorts: for some of them flye cõmonly after Fowles belowe: other some as the fowles flyeth about the trees: other as they sit on high: other as they flye in ỳ open ayre. In a part of Thracia which lyeth vpon Amphipolis the Men and Goshaukes there, are of such mutual society & fellowship as ỳ they cõmonly hawke together, in such order ỳ the men there doe but onely beate ỳ bydes vp out of ỳ thickets & woods, & ỳ goshawks tarying on hie meet

Cocke.

Goshawkes.

them and strike them downe allone as they haue flowen by. And therefore for this seruiceablens of theirs, they ordinarily looke for some parte of the pray, and haue it. It is not seene at any time that the Goshauke eateth the heart of Fowles. Under Sol is
Peacock also the Peacocke, which glorieth in him selfe in beholding his Golden, Glorious, & Glittering colours, which chiefly shewe most beautifull and Radiant, as hee standeth right ouer agaynst the Sunne: This after hee hath once cast his Feathers and lost his tayle, (which he doth euery yeare) hydeth him selfe and is as it were sorrowfull for a time, vntill the same be growen agayne. He lyueth 25. yeares: and beginneth to shew in his gay coloures after hee is once three yeares olde. The first that euer caused the Peacocke to bee serued in the course of Seruice at any Feaste, was Hortensius the Orator.

Among Fyshes in Sols subiection is the
Dactyl. Fyshe Dactylus, which is like to a Mans Nayle, which is of such glittering colour that it shineth wonderfully in the day time, and sheweth also shyningly in the nyght: lykewise in the same order vnder Sol is ỹ

Starr

Starfishe, and also Strombus, which is of all kindes of Fyshes most cyuill, Ælianus sayth that they haue their King vpon whō they alwayes waite. They hadde in olde time such an opinion, ỳ whosoeuer coulde see any of these being vpon the Seas hee should haue prosperous successe and good lucke in all his affayres. Heatherto also belongeth the fishe Scolopendra, which hath as it were an hundred feete, and which hauing vnder the bayte receiued in the hooke into her Belly, doth perbrake and cast out all her Bowels within her, vntill shee be deliuered of ỳ same, and then afterwardes she socpeth and receyueth them in againe: hetherto pertayneth the Seafore, whych contrarywise as shee perceyueth her selfe caught, doth not cast vp as the other, but doth deuour and receiue the Hooke & Line downe into her Belly more and more, vntill she commeth to the weakest parte of ỳ Lyne, and then the shame she byteth a sunder. Hetherto likewise serueth the Fyshe Glanis, which neuer deuoureth the Hooke or byteth at the bayte a right or forth on as the other doth, but contrariwise eateth and gnaweth on the sides thereof so ware-

Stromb.

Scolope.

Seafore.

Glanis.

so as

ly as that by snatches got away nowe and then. Hee repasseth himselfe, and is neuer taken with the hooke. Unto Sol belongeth also the Crabfish which delighteth in rocky places, which also were fat in ỳ spryngetime, and Autumne: and specially then at the full of the Moone. They liue a longe time, and haue eight feete bending crokedly in one towards another. The Females first foote is doubled or parted, the males is al alyke. These being in fear wil creepe as fast backeward as forward. They fight betwene thẽselues as it were with hornes which they seeme to haue after the maner of Rammes. They are sufferaigne remedies against the byting of serpentes. They say that whẽ Sol entreth into Cancer that the bodies of these which being deade and cast forth into dry places do reuiue againe there, and doe degenerate into a kinde of Scorpions. Amongest Plantes, and firste, & formost amongest Trees, these are in subiection to Sol: first the Olyue tree, whose iuice is the oyle Oliue. Also the Cyprouse treee which chiefely prospereth in ỳ yland Creta: also the Cedar tree, the Balme tree which in preciousnes of smell, far exceedeth all o-

Crabfish

Plinie lib. 9. cap. 31.

all other woods: and is only to be had as it groweth in the land of Iury: This tree neuer groweth higher then two cubits hye: Likewise the pepper tree which groweth chiefely in Arabia, although now in Italy there is a kind of pepper tree not much vnlike the Myrt tree. This pepper tree, hath a certaine cod as ỹ Iuniper hath, but this is more small, in which lyeth the Pepper seede: which cods pluckte of before they begin to grape or breake out and dryed against the sun and rowled out at length, causeth the longe Pepper: and contrarywise those Codds suffered and let alone tyll they are ready to fal forth out of the huske themselues, grow round and shew fyrst white, vntill they being dryed, and as it were rosted in the Sun, doe thereby both change theyr colour to black, & become wrinckled. With these pepper berries there are often Iuniper berries intermedled whych are taken for the other. The blackest Pepper is accompted the chiefest. Hetherto likewyse belongeth the Cinamon tree which chyefely groweth in Æthiopia, whose stickes is best at the top of the tree aboute the bignes of a mãs hand: then next towardes and at the body of the same: but worst of al towards ỹ roote thereof.

Pepper tree.

Cynamõ tree.

Lote tree.

And the tree is neuer aboue the heyghte of two cubits: likewise vnder Sol is the Lote tree which is a noble tree in Arabia, so precious that they say a man shall neuer feele ache or haue disease of body so longe as he vseth to eate thereof. The fruite thereof is saffron coloured, and is in quantity as byg as a beane. The fruite hereof is of so pleasaunt tast, as is wine: & hereof is confecte & made a kinde of wine, but it lasteth not beyonde the space of ten Dayes. Wyth thys whole armies haue bene sustained oftē for lacke of other necessaries alonge tyme, and haue done very well. It is called of some Arbor solaris, the Sunnes tree, for that ꝑ figure of his fruite and leafe is after the Sunne. There is (as Ruellius witnesseth) a notable tree in Affricke of thys kynde & name: of whose fruite if any straunger doth taste or eate of, he incontinently doth forget himselfe of what place and countrey he is of. Amongst hearbes these appertayn to Sol. Fyrst the herbe Helyotropium which turneth round with the Sunne, both opening, encreasing and closing as the Sunne ryseth ascendeth, or goeth downe. Lykewyse the herbe Pyonie, & Buglosse which is so sayde because it is like a bullockes

tongue: and Cynogloſſe whych is lyke a dogges tongue. Likewiſe the herbe Scammonie whoſe leaues are like Iuye but ſofter and moze Tryanglewiſe, his flower is white. Thys is very hoate & purgeth choller, and layd to any ſwellinges doth helpe the ſame. Likewyſe the hearbe Dictamus which is lyke Sorrel, yet very bitter as Dioſcorides ſaith. It is chiefely founde growing in Creet, and with the ſame Hartes being wounded oz ſhot in with any arrow oz darte do herewith cure themſelues, and diſcharge theyz bodyes of the weapō whatſoeuer: Likewyſe the hearbe Celidonye which is vſed of Swallowes as a Medecine to helpe the ſozenes of theyz eyes. Amongeſt gemmes oz precious ſtones, theſe are chiefly ſubiected to Sol. Fyrſt ỹ Chruſolyte whych being held againſt the ſunne doth gieue fozth beames in colоz like gold. Hetherto alſo belongeth the precious Iris whoſe colour is after a chryſtall. It is alwayes found in his faſhion ſixe coznered oz ſixe ſquare. This being held in any couert place doth manifeſtly ſhew fozth the reflexions of the Sunne vpon the contrary parte oz ſide of the wal. There is alſo a precious Dictamus.

Lote tree. And the tree is neuer aboue the heyghte of two cubits: likewise vnder Sol is the Lote tree which is a noble tree in Arabia, so precious that they say a man shall neuer feele ache or haue disease of body so longe as he vseth to eate thereof. The fruite thereof is saffron coloured, and is in quantity as byg as a beane. The fruite hereof is of so pleasaunt tast, as is wine: & hereof is confecte & made a kinde of wine, but it lasteth not beyonde the space of ten Dayes. Wyth thys whole armies haue bene sustained oftē for lacke of other necessaries alonge tyme, and haue done very well. It is called of some Arbor solaris, the Sunnes tree, for that ỹ figure of his fruite and leafe is after the Sunne. There is (as Ruellius witnesseth) a notable tree in Affricke of thys kynde & name: of whose fruite if any straunger doth taste or eate of, he incontinently doth forget himselfe of what place and countrey he is of. Amongst hearbes these appertayn to Sol. Fyrst the herbe Helyotropium which turneth round with the Sunne, boty opening, encreasing and closing as the Sunne ryseth, ascendeth, or goeth downe. Lykewyse the herbe Pyonie, & Buglosse which is so sayde because it is like a bullockes

tongue: and Cynogloſſe whych is lyke a dogges tongue. Likewiſe the herbe Scammonie whoſe leaues are like Iuye but ſofter and moze Tryanglewiſe, his flower is white. Thys is very hoate & purgeth choller, and layd to any ſwellinges doth helpe the ſame. Likewyſe the hearbe Dictamus which is lyke Sorrel, yet very bitter as Dioſcorides ſaith. It is chiefely founde growing in Creet, and with the ſame Hartes being wounded oz ſhot in with any arrow oz darte do herewith cure themſelues, and diſcharge theyz bodyes of the weapō whatſoeuer: Likewyſe the hearbe Celidonye which is vſed of Swallowes as a Medecine to helpe the ſozenes of theyz eyes. Amongeſt gemmes oz pzecions ſtones, theſe are chiefly ſubiected to Sol. Fyrſt ỹ Chruſolyte whych being held againſt the ſunne doth grieue forth beames in colоz like gold. Hetherto alſo belongeth the pzecious Iris whoſe colour is after a chzyſtall. It is alwayes found in his faſhion ſixe coznered oz ſixe ſquare. This being held in any couert place doth manifeſtly ſhew forth the reflexions of the Sunne vpon the contrary parte oz ſide of the wal. There is alſo a pzecious Dictamus.

stone called Heliotropius, which is after a Jasper, which being held vp betwixte the sunne and our eyes, doth make the Sunne to apeare bloudy, and representeth to vs a likenes of the sunnes Eclypse. With this, (as also with the Hearb of like name) the Magicians playnely professed that a man may goe inuisible. Hereupon this last is called Solsequium, as also Heliotropium, for that it followeth and turneth rounde about with the sunne. In like condicion is
Hyacinth. the hearbe Hyacinth, which is made effectuous by the sunne to helpe agaynst Poysons: which also maketh the bearer sauke, & getteth him fauour, winneth him riches, and disposeth him to a quicke & sharp vnderstanding: and being held or reserued in the Mouth, comforteth and cheareth the heart or minde, and next after that, all the whole partes of the body. Hetherto lykewise belongeth the Precious Pyrophyte,
Pantaure. which is of a mixed red: as also ỳ Pãtaure which draweth all other stones to it, after such wise as the Lodestone draweth yron: of other some it is called Pantherus, for ỳ it is diuersly spotted after the maner of the Panther: and it is called Pantochras, for

that

that it is of all coloures. Also the Topaze, the Chrysopasse, the Rubine, the Gem called Solis Oculus, as also the Carbuncle, which of the sunne receiueth his hoat burning colour. Among Mettals Sol hath in in his regiment golde beautifying it with so excellent a colour as that it shyneth like the sunne: as also gieuing it that force and powre confortatiue that it hath, as also the powre restauritiue: likewise his is ỳ Latten mettall, and the more puerer Brasse. Humoures which bee his is the pure Life bloud, as also he chalengeth the life breath. And finally among the Elements, he hath to doe with the fier and fiery flame.

Sol with Leo hath speciall gouernment ouer Italy, Apulia, Spayne, Cicilia, Phænicea, Caldæa, & other such like Prouinces, and Kyngdomes. Countryes subiect to Sol.

The Sunne finisheth and endeth his Course aboute the Zodiacke in 365. dayes, and sixe howres.

of MARS the fifth Planet.

ARS in Greeke is called πυρόεις, for y hee is fierce and fiery hoat: so is he also dry. and worketh the cholericke Complexion, which is also hoat & dry: as Saturne causeth the Melancholicke complexion which is colde & dry. This Mars is cõmonly called the God of battayle, for that he styrreth vp mens myndes to debate and stryfe, and letteth the league of Tranquillity & peace. He is also called Mars, *quasi mors*, for that he is a heauy, hard, and deadly Planet: for that hee procureth the death & decay of many Inferior bodyes. Ouid sayth that he was Sonne to Iuno, without Father, but conceyued of her through a certayne hearb which Flora on a time shewed vnto her.

Philologia. lib. 33

Sons to this Mars (as Volateranus saith) were first Oenomaus which raygned in Elys, which obtayned the Daughter of Pelops,

lops, called Hyppodamia, which was the swyftest Runner that euer was, & had her to his wyfe, by out runninge her. And by Meroe, Mars had also another Son called Parthaon: and a third called Oeneus king of Calidonia, of whom came Dianira, which was wife to Hercules, and Meleager, Tydeus, and Menalippus. This Menalippus whilest hee in hunting the wylde Boze in a Woode earnestly followed his Game, was vnwares & by euell hap slaine of his brother Tydeus, who afterwardes fled and came into Argos by night, and happening into the court of Adrastus ỹ king, and katched in a grieuous Rayne sought further, and anon hit into a shelter where Polynices banished his countrey abode, & was scanted, so that that roome would not serue them both, for the which cause they fell together by the Eares, and wounded ech other grieuously.

Oenomaus. Hyppodamia. The swyftest Runner that euer vvas. Menalippus.

As Mars is paynted & drawen forth hee resembleth a tall and lusty Stripling standig with open breast, and his feete stretched forth as though he stryded, noting thereby that warres are to be attẽpted of hawty heartes, and to bee followed & pursued

bulily. His colour is somewhat red, hys house or place of abode is in Aries & Scorpio, his exaltation or alcendēt is in the 28. of Capricornus. Such as are borne vnder Mars are cruell, dreadfull, despitefull, malicious, quickely moued and styred vp to wrath and anger: their countenaunce and looke also is sowre, grim & fearful. Their colour for the most part is after a fiery red they haue cole blacke, their face rounde wise, their eies yellowish. In conuersation and demeanure or maner of life they be impudent, and shameles, very aduentrous & bold, hardy, hie minded, proude, crafty and subtill. Wherevpon in token of such disposicions that the Martialistes were so enclined vnto, they were wont in old time to set out Mars their gouernour like a souldyer hauing a sallet on his head, and in his lefte hand was put a Sword, and in his ryghte hand he had a Tauelin or speare, whereby was signified his daily practise and procurement towards wars and cōtention. The stone which they vsed in time paste to engraue Mars in, was cōmonly the Adamant stone, wherin they vsed to graue a harnessed mā riding vpon an Ægle in whose ryghte hād was

Martialists how affected.

was a naked sword, and in his left hand a mans head which turned round about. By this was vttered forth how mighty, swift, and fierce Mars is in battayle, so that hys power is a terrour to all the whole fielde. Mars maketh those bodies ouer whome he hath preheminence hardy and aduenturous, and disposeth them by a certaine naturall inclination to aptnes and dexterity to the quicke and expedite obtayning of such artes and crafts as be manual or don by hād. Mars likewise amongst such beasts as be brutish exceedingly, & sauage or wild is altogether ruler. Likewise amongst thē that be fierce stomaked or warlik of which sort is the horse, which was first found out by Neptunus, & by him first made acquainted with men, after that, he was firste rode vpon by the Thessalonians of whom Xenophon reporteth as followeth, how we shal haue an vndoubted & perfec trial of a good horse: Fyrst he requireth that he be broade brested, which tendeth both to comelines & importeth main & great strength, & besides ẏ, he shal so bewout danger beneath in his feete of smiting one against another in trauailing which we cal cōmōly enterfering.

Horse by vvhome first found out & ridden on.

A perfect triall of a good horse.

And

And secondly, his necke he would not haue hang downe prone, in manner of a boare, nor yet ꝯ same to be too erect or strayt vp, in maner of a Cocke, but to be indifferent betwene both: his head hee would haue to be bony, his Jawbones small, and his eyes in his Journeying bendinge downe to the beholding of his feete: for the holding out of his necke at length is a signe of wearines and weakenes in a horse, and bewrayeth a Jade. It is also to be cõsidered whither his eyes be eyther hollowe and deepe within, or whether he be ful eyed and often fiery coloured in the same, which onely betokeneth great baliancy in a horse, as also that he is of exceeding sharpe eyesight: his Nosthrils also the more open they appeare and withall bending right downe, do both demonstrate great ease & liberty of breathing in a horse, as also very great fiercenes: his eares must not bee longe, his Foretop somewhat longer then his Mane: his belly must be somwhat gaunt graphoũdlike: his Loynes how muchꝯ broader & shorter they be, so much the more easy is his pace: and ꝯ more that his buttockes be deuided & parted with a broader strike, seame, or line

ryght

ryght downe toward his Tayle, the more swifter hee is in his runninge, his hinder feete getting an aduantage thereby of hys forefeete in euery step and pace: if a man will fraune and make his horse fit for warlike exercises, he hath (as Zenophon counselleth) to try Maisteries with him in this order: he must not spare to make him take hedge and dytches: yea, nor to leape ouer walles sometimes: he must often also exercise himselfe both to skip of, and to skip on at his pleasure: and to put him forth somewhiles right on, sometimes to reuert and turne him backwards, and somewhiles to ride him sidelong. Somewhiles the Ryder is to bringe him out from his priuate coursing at home or in ẏ fieldes, into thrõged & frequented places, that with ẏ sight, noyse, and hearing of so populous a multitude he may acquaint him selfe, through ẏ tractability of the Ryder to be fit and prepared for euery assay. Columella sayth of horses, that their Markes of age weare away accordingly as they grow one in yeres: for when they become two yeares olde and an halfe, he sayth ẏ then their middle teeth both aboue and belowe doe fall away: and

Hovv to make a Horse Warlike

Howe Horses markes vveare a- vvay.

when

when they bee foure yeares olde they cast those teeth of theirs which be called Canini, which bee sharp after Dogges teeth, & haue new agayne by and by grow in their roome: and afterwards when they growe to be about sixe yeares old, their Wange teeth or great Grynders aboue fall away. And when they bee seuen yeares olde they cast diuers belowe, & the remnant become all of a like size, & begin in the vpper parte to waxe hollow: after which time it is very hard to affirme truely ỹ age of any horse when they come to be ten yeares old their teeth then remayning are very hollowe, & their Eyebrowes wax hoary oftentymes and some of their teeth sticke out: but of ỹ Horse wee haue spoken sufficient. Under Mars also is ỹ greedy & rauening Wolfe, which being bent vpon his pray as he is in his way thitherward, he vseth al the while to smell out extremely in euery part of his body. (Plynie sayth) that in tymes past euen the very sight of wolfes in Italy was thought to presage or foreshewe no goodnesse to the Country. His Tayle the Magicians vsed in their loue Medicines. He vseth in ỹ extremity of hunger oftentimes to eate

Wolfe.

Lib. 8. cap. 22

to Eate earth. And neuer bestoweth more time in conioyning with his mate then xii. dayes in the yeare. Under the iurisdiction of Mars also is the Oxe of both sortes, aswell the wylde Oxe as the Tame. These were first yoked and prepared to the vse of Husbandry in Italy, in so much that ỳ grecians through certayne contempt, called ỳ Italians the Oxes of Italy. There are (as Ælianus sayth) some of this kinde in Mysia ỳ are without hornes. In India there be Oxen so swift as that they will out run a Horse. In Eubœa all their breede of Oxen are for the most parte white. There be wilde Oxen in Æthyopia that moue their hornes to and fro, as our Oxen heere doe their Eares. Columella sayth, that ỳ best labourers & workmen (as they call them) of these, are chiefly bred about Hetruria, and Italy, which are well knit and stronge to laboure. And the signes of good Oxen be these as hee sayth: a broade and curled forehead, rough and heary Eares, great & black eyes, long hornes, broade & wyde nostrells, a broade & wreathed necke, a plentifull and softe hyde, a righte out and playne backe, great Hookes, a long tayle, and of a red, browne, or blacke colour. Un-

Oxen of vvhó firste yoked.

signes of good Oxe

Under Mars is also the wilde Bul which (as Aelianus saith) be he neuer so curste, fierce or mad he is to be hidled. If a man tyeth or byndeth his right testicle or stone with a lyne to one of his hornes. The firste that is red to haue causeD the Bul to haue bene bayted was Cæsar the dictator. Hetherto belongeth also the foming Boare, whose armory in fighte consisteth chyefely in his Tuskes: as also the cruell Beare which Aristotle calleth Animal omnivorum, a deuourer of all. And yet is the female more wood and stronger then ỹ male of this kinde. There is a kynde of whyte beares in Mysia so infectiue, as that they kyll the dogs put on them, euen only wyth theyr venemous breath. The she beare perfecteth her ponge by little and little with her onely lycking, and hath poung at three monethes end, at which time she creeping on her backe and sides, stealeth to some priuy den that shee chose before to that purpose, being very wary least he shoulde be spyde, and there continueth fourteene dayes lyckinge her younge. Then shee goeth abroade for flesh, and such lyke to sustaine them & her withall. If in this tyme she be found, to saue

Who firste baited the Bull.

Beare.

Whyte Beare.

to saue her younge she taketh some of thē on her back, and some of thē in her mouth and away she getteth her vp into the next Tree. Amongest all such Fowles as fly vnto Mars belongeth the Griffron, whych is bred in India and hath onely amongst al other fowles foure feete. It is very bygge and mighty, and hath crooked nayles and clawes after the lyon: he is blacke on hys backe, purple coloured on his forepart, and white winged: his mouth is like the Eagles and his eyes fiery, very hard to bee taken, but onely when he is younge. He maketh his Nest in the highe Mountaines, and encountreth with all kynde of beastes except onely the Lion and Elephant. Gryffon.

Likewise to Mars pertaineth the Puttock of al fowles the moste snatching. The firste chasing of her was by Alphonsus the king of Neapolis, which put vp a Goshauke and a Faucon also of his at once after her in ỹ ayre. Also the Pye which euery day chatte reth eftsoones chaunging her note, whych was dedicated to Mars: Also such fowles as are fierce and earnest of pray, and be of shryll voice, as the Kistrell or Kastell, and the shricke owle, which cryeth or shryeketh Puttock or Kyte. Pye. Owles

in sted

in sted of songe, as also ỳ other owle which howleth in sted thereof. Likewise the Lapwing which maketh her nest in desertes in marshes, and vpon mountaines, buildinge the same with mans dunge, to the entent ỳ if any man come nigh the same he may bee dryuē backe by the stinke of the same. And amonges serpents the Dragon holdeth on Mars which is of a very sharpe & fiery eyesight: which hath also three thinges in her very much desyred after (she is killed by ỳ Elephant which is alwayes at mortall stryke with her, and she with him) That is to say her eyen, her skin, & her teeth. Her eies whē shee is slayn become precious stones called Draconites, and are like the fier: her skyn is very medecinable: and her teeth are like vnto Boares teeth, but that they be smaller and serue also for sundry and diuers remedies. Likewise the Cockatrice, whych speedeth so wyth her enuenoming, that shee beinge in bignesse but as much as a mannes hande doth yet not wythstanding kill all other Serpentes wyth her onely infected & poisonous breath. And if any mā smite at her but with a sticke or staffe, shee speedeth him so with poyson as that he dyeth

Lapwing.

Dragon.

Cockatrice.

eth very shortly after. Amonge fishes proper to Mars is Cephalus whych breedeth onely in Ionium an Iland, and liue moste vpon mud. So is the fishe Arcanus a rauener. So is the woolfish a great destroyer, which euer swimmeth alone. So is the Mullet fish which is called Trygle whych breedeth but onely three times in the yere: Of al fishes in the sea a great deuourer, & lyueth much by the fome or froth of the sea and by the dead bodies and carcasses of mē, and such other thinges. So is also the pickerell, subiected to Mars. Among plantes & herbes are pertinent also to Mars, Lingwort, Radish, Onions, Scammony, whose roote is of a stronge smell, and his lease is three cornered. So is Spurge which cleareth the stomacke, helpeth to make water, yet hurtful to the eyes and raines. So is garlicke which (as Galen saith) is good to gieue such as haue abundance of flegme. It being stampt with salt and rue, or herb grace, and receiued, doth remedy the byting of mad dogs: or els layde plasterwyse to the sore place is therefore likewise effectuall. In Ægypte there is a kynde of Garlicke which hath but one onely heade,

Spurge.

Garlike.

and without clowe as our onions here are, which head is also red, sweete and small. So is also Rue, Turnepps, longe raye in subiection to Mars. And all such as haue their stinge or be pyckely or sharpe after the manner of a dart, hurting, bytyng and festring with the onely touching of them, as the Thistle, Nettle, Quickehorne, and such like. Amonge precions stones, Mars ruleth ouer the Adamant, which is to saye for that he is inuincible and not to be brought vnder wich any force to be made plyãe to any vse of the Lapidary, but onely with Goates blond very warmely applyed vnto it. So is also the Lodestone which as Theophraste sayth, is of a siluer colour. It is digged out of ỹ ground in Syphnus which is aboute three furlonges of from the red sea. It is ealy to bee engraued in. This stone draweth Iron to it wheresoeuer it be placed, whether on hye or belowe. So is also the touchstone which is of no great quantity and is found in the greate ryuer Tmolus in Armenia. The property of this is to try the fynes of gold and siluer. So is the Pomesstone also which commeth of a kinde of fome in the sea hardened and calle

Adamãt

Lode stone.

Touch-stone.

Pomes stone.

vp vpon

vp vpon the shoare. So is the Sanguinary and a certaine kinde of Amethiste. Amongst Mettals he possesseth and hath rule in Iron of which Plinie saith that it will consume anone and rust away if it bee once put into the fyre, & be not already hardened a good with laboyous strokes and wel wroughte. There is also force of medcine in Iron as it may be vsed: his property is to bind, dry vp and staunche. It stancheth bloude, and helpeth other excrements and is good for the gowt. So hath he also the redder brasse and all other thinges mettal like, whych haue most store of the Brimstone in them. His sauours are all such as be bitter, sharp and such as burne and bite the tongue, and which make a man to weepe. Amonge the Elementes he hath most right to the fire. His prouinces & dominions are first as he is ioyned with Aries) Brittany, Fraunce Germany, Bartany, the lower most countrey of Syria, Idumea and Iudea, or Ievvry And as hee is partaker with Scorpio hee holdeth the hyer Syria, Cappadocia, Mauritania, & Getulia. He runneth his course about the zodiacke in twoo yeres.

Li. 34. cap. 15.

Iron.

Countries subiected to Mars.

Of IVPITER the sixt Planet.

NExt in place aboue Mars is Iupiter, which tẽpereth & allaieth ẏ malice of Mars & sinister conditions of Saturne. For this Iupiter is in his qualities very tẽperate (ẏ is to say) hoate & moyste, & causing heate & moysture. Wherupon he is sayd to be ẏ father & worker of ẏ Sanguine Complexion. For it is proper to bloude to bee hoate and moyst. Hereupon for such benefite wought by him, he hath often ben called the Originall Lyfe Planet. And they were wont to draw him forth in the Royal likenesse of a Kyng, holding a Scepter or golden Mace in his hande: gieuinge to vnderstande thereby his rule and Empyre ouer all Creatures lyuing. The Poets affirme him to bee Sonne to Saturnus, and Rhea, which Saturne vnderstandinge by a Prophesie that it should come to passe that his owne Sonnes should thrust him out of his Kingdome, prouided with him selfe to

flea

slea them all as soone as euer they shoulde be borne. So hee began to deale heerein, firste wyth Ceres; then with Neptunus whom he had by the aforesayd Rhea. Who when she perceiued his purpose herein, being great with childe of Iupiter and deliuered of him, sent him forthwith very pitifully into Lycton a place of Creet, where he was hidden in a Denne: and when Saturne came to haue deuoured him also, she cast him a stone in steede of her childe.

Then Iupiter in processe of yeares growing both into might and wealth, expelled his Father, & deliuered his other Brethren from such Thraldome. The Stone which Saturne catched in his mouth thinking it to haue bene his owne Childe, was deceyued therein, and hee euomitinge the same, is yet a Monument still remayning to bee seene at this day vpon the high Hill Parnassus.

This Iupiter by Proserpina had Bacchus, who was called the God of Wynes. And by Alcumena hee had Hercules, who by Augea Daughter to Aleus Kinge of Arcady had Telephus, which was hid in a wood and nourished vp of a Hart. Vulcan.

This Iupiter by Iuno had Vulcanus which for his deformity and ill fauoredneſſe was throwen of them both into the Iland Lemnus, whereas he ſhould make lightninges for Iupiter: which Vulcanus aſcending vp on high, and couetinge to ſee the Palace of his Father, going vp higher then he was able to hold on & continue forth, fell downe and brake hys Lymmes & Ioynts, whereby he halted euer after. So had Iuditer by Minerua (whom he forced or rauiſhed) another Sonne called Ericthonius, which was the firſt that inuented and founde oute Carting: of whom Virgil ſayth thus:

Primus Ericthonius currus & quatuor ausus iungere equos.

and may be Englyſhed thus,

The firſt that Cart and horſes vſede,
and drawing did inuent
Was Erycthon, who Ioyned them
in Teame for that intent.

This Erycthonius had one Pandio to his Sonne which was Kinge of Athens, who had two Daughters one called Progne and the other Philomena: the firſt

the first was maried to Tereus Kynge of Thracia, who being on a time in his sister Philomenaes company, and entising her aside as he though good, forced her agaynst her will: and to ẏ intent this matter should not be knowen he cut out her cosige: which thing neuertheless comming to his wiues Eare, and she takinge greate displeasure thereat, against his returne and comming home she flewe his beloued Sonne Ithys, and dressed him in Meates Banketwise, & so set the same before him: whereof he onawares of his Sonne, yea of his best beloued sonne did feede hungerly. At which so great wickednesses perpetrated on euery side, Iupiter being highly offended did first chaunge the man into a Lapwing, & Progne his wife he chaunged into a swallowe: and Philomena into a Nightingale.

Of Iupiter also and Taygeta Daughter to Agenor came Lacedemon, who built the City Lacedemonia: of him also came Orion which was a valiaunt champion to Diana, and which was so huge of body & great Giantlike, and of ẏ arrogancy withall, that he boasted & craked that he would flea all kindes of beastes & others, and yet

Orion.

to see, he being but stounge of a Scorpion, a serpent of no great bignes, dyed presently. And the same Orion being now translated and set vp for a signe in heauen by Iupiter, doth at this day whensoeuer he sheweth forth to saylers and shipmen prognosticate vnto them litle good to ensue. Iupiter also by Europa had Mynos, which raygned in Creta, and who had first the rule ouer the Cyclade Ilandes: he first scoured the Sea of Pyrates, which in that time abounded more. This Mynos settinge before him the vertuous and commendable lyfe of Rhadamanthus a most iust Kynge, to shewe that he likewise would doe nothinge in Iudgement amisse, is sayd to goe and discend often into a deepe Den at Gnosus an Ilande of the Cyclades, where he receyued wholsome lawes at his father Iupiters owne hands. So likewise of Iupiter and Ægina came Æacus, which raygned in the Ilande Oenon, which afterwards he called Ægina after his mothers name: where wilsens all men dyed generally of a certayne extreame contagion or pestilence, insomuch that there was not one man left alyue: this Æacus desired & prayed his father instantly that he would turne the Antes or Emets

Mynos first caugh pyrates.

Æacus.

which hee sawe there into men: which Request being graunted, he afterwardes called them Myrmidonę: this Æacus hath ỹ third place & accoumpt among ỹ most righteous Iudges. So another son of Iupiter was Æolus, which raygned in Sicilia, and was lord ouer ỹ Ilands called Æoliæ: this Æolus is called the God of Winds, which is also said to haue first taught & instructed the Mariners & seafaringe men to knowe and vnderstand the signes & tokens of tempests ensuing, as also the disposition & nature of ỹ winds: this Æolus begot Syssiph who raygned at Ephora, which as is said, being made priuy of the secrecy & counsel of the Gods, playd the parte of a Blab & bewrayed the same vnto men, whereat they taking great indignation to punishe hym therefore perpetually, haue set him in hell to rowle alsone asmuch as euer he cā wag or moue with al the endeuor he hath, & the same most laborious business of his neuer to ceasse. So was also Tantalus son to Iupiter, which raygned in Phrigia, who calling the Gods on a time to a feast or banquet ỹ he had prepared for them, he in the same, hauing slaine his son Pelops, dressed and sod him peecemeale & serued him in so

Æolus.

Sisiphus

Tãtalus.

for an especiall seruice: and this hee did to tempt and try their curtesies: at which filthy fact they being highly displeased, they first restored Pelops agayne to lyfe, & ioyned together agayne his pieces & seuered members, sauing that his shoulders they could not restore, for that Ceres had eaten it vp: therefore in steade of the same they made him one of Ivory: and Tantalus they threwe downe into Hell, & appointed him an especial place of torment for euer: where as he standing vpright in floudes and waters vp to the Chinne and aboue, and hauing there pleasaunte Apples hanginge ouer his head reaching downe to his vpper lippe, striueth continually to catche of them into his mouth, to sustayne & relieue hys extreme hunger, is yet neuer able to come by one byte of them. Vlysses also is sayde to discend & come of Iupiter, vaunting himselfe therein: and reckening vp his nobility & Progeny so against Aiax, he to keepe him selfe safe at home, and not to goe with the Grecian Army to lay siege to Troye, craftely deuised with himselfe to faine himselfe mad: and to vtter forth some shewe thereof, he went and sue salt, and went and ioyned

Tantalus.

Vlysses.

His subtilty.

ioyned together at Plough, hee cared not what croſſe kyndes of Cattell, and all to make the Greekes beleiue ỳ he was ſtarke mad: but deepe diſſemblinge doth by one meanes or other euer hault forth, as in this matter: for Pallamedes by and by bewrayed the ſame, who layde his ſonne Telemachus in his way as hee ſhould come wth his Plowghe, to ſee whither he were in deede as hee pretended: but hee perceyuing anon his ſonne to lye in his way ſhunned and eſchued ſuch a daunger, and ſo diſcloſed his owne counterfayting. But wee are nowe to returne agayne to the hiſtory of Iupiter from which by occaſion we haue a litle and yet not very much declined. The auncient Gentils were wont to depicture hym oute in likeneſſe of a Bull, for that as the Poets write, when as he rauiſhed Europa daughter to Agenor King of Phœnicia hee transformed him ſelfe into the likenes of a Bull. Some alſo vſed to call him Danaés for that he broke in by the roofe or top of ỹ houſe vnto Danáe, Daughter to Acryſius king of ỹ Argyues, who was cloſe ſhut vp and locked faſt in a ſtrong towre, & hee appearing for al ỹ ſo vnto her in likenes of a ſhowre

Iupiter Taurus.

Iupiter Europa.

Iupiter Danae

shower of golden Rayne forced her, and begat on her Perseus, who was hee that first gaue name to the Country and kingdome of Persia. See herein what assaultes and what meanes inordinate Loue allayeth in oppugning of chastity. The Panims gaue this Iupiter soueraygnty in all things: and to purchase & obtaine through his meanes as they sinisterly thought therein, helpe, & remedy in their calamities and distresses: they toyned with his proper name another as it were a surname, accordingely as the wayght and necessitie of their cause driue them vnto: as for example, when they were preiudiced by any man of ỹ house, or by any guest, they straight wayes sought to Iupiter Zenius for remedy. When all trust & confidence in friendship fayled, they called vpon Iupiter Philius to take vengeaunce. When familiars or Companyons betrayed one another, they sought after Iupiter Heterius. When kinsfolke and Kinsmen fell to contention, and were together by ỹ Eares among themselues, to Iupiter Homoginus: When those which had taken truce with others, or which were in league brake Truce, and deceyued ech other, then they had their recourse to Iupiter Enhor-

Iupiter Zenius.

Iupiter Philius.

Iupiter Heterius.

Iupiter Homog.

Iupiter Enhorcius.

cius. His star is called in Greek Phaéthon. And the same star of his is somewhat after a siluer colour. His house is in Sagitarius & Pisces: his Exaltacion or ascending is in the 15. of Cancer.

Such as are vnder the gouernment of Iupiter are outwardely of merry Countenance, and of comely & seemely behauiour & gesture: they be also louers of clenlinesse, & such as be fayre speached. Their colour is commonly white, yet stayned here & there with some red among: their body is well set and proportioned, and their stature and height is indefferent: they be also of thyn haire, of great eyes, and the pupill or ball of their eye exceedeth and is after a black: they bee moreouer of shorte Nose, curled Bearde, and their fore teeth are great and long. And inwardly concerning the frame or qualities of their minde, they be studuous, quiet, & well affected towards all mē, but their loue is sodaynely got & quickly lost againe. Moreouer as cōcerning worldly benefits Iupiter aduanceth his to great Prosperity, good successe, much Riches, high Honoure, and getteth them Fauour and friendship in the Worlde, and preserueth them fro ẏ assaults of their enemies.

Iouystes hovv disposed.

Amonge bruite beastes all such kynds are his whych in pryde of stomacke, contende and striue one with another for and concerning the prerogatiue of their kynde: as the Elephant and Dragon betweene whome there is continuall and deadly discorde as they that trauaile the wildernesses of Affrica, and Mauritania can witnesse. For ꝑ Dragon and the Elephant in their meeting purpose the death and destruction of ech other. And in theyr first sighte they malice one anothers being. In so much that ꝑ serpent twyning about the other with the greate length of his body and tayle stryngeth him round aboute, at which deadely strokes, the other extreamely payned doth fall downe to the ground presently, with ꝑ waight or force of which fall he both killeth himselfe or at leaste wise hurteth hymselfe very grieuously, and is thereby in daũger of dying himselfe, as also he presently kylleth the Dragon which is so wounde and twynde aboute his body, and crusheth hym all to pieces. So is the Tyger also subiecte to Iupiter in that respecte that he likewise beareth a naturall grudge and most mortall malice to the Horse. And his swiftnes

Elephant & Dragon

Tyger.

also in running is nothing inferiour to y
others. This kinde is breed most often in
Hyrcania and India, a wylde beast of mar-
uailous swiftenes in running, as also terri-
ble withall in the same. And the smel of y
females of this kynde is also exceding wō-
derfull: For so often as shee being forth at
purueying for her younge, and for her
owne pray (for the Male kynd thereof doth
neuer a whit regard either her or her yong
all this whyle) and in the meane time (as
it cannot otherwise be) it falleth so forth as
that if she be robbed of any of her whelps
at her returne home againe to her Den,
when she perceiueth that she hath lost any
of her littour, she goeth forth out of her de
by and by, and smelleth about which wais
these should be taken, and after shee pursu-
eth that waies hastely. And to auoyde the
daunger of her which is but present death
the partye that hath robbed her, being on
horsebacke (for on foote he may not be, for
he will then be quickly ouertaken of her)
turning one of them downe, must yet make
away as fast as euer he can, and not stay til
he be got on the other syde of some greate
Water, vnto wyych place shee can not

approach

approach, and she in this time makyng after, at the finding of that one so caste in her way, seemeth to be so glad thereof, as that she presently returneth again with al home and there hauing bestowed ỳ same, taketh againe after the other that she misseth, and neuer staying till shee come at the Water where the robber in passing through escaped her fury and reuenge, shee standeth at the brym or bankes of the same and roreth out very straungely. So is the Vnicorne in subiectiõ to Iupiter, which is also a heauy and sore enemy to the Elephant, whych with her one horne whetted and filed vpon some flinte, prepareth her selfe to encoũter with him. And alwayes in her fighte shes striueth and laboureth very busily to pushe at the belly of ỳ Elephant, which she knoweth to be the most tender place. And as concerning fowles all such kyndes be hys, as are of tender and softe meate, and of moste temperate bodies. As is the Pheasaunt, ỳ Partriche, which was sometimes dedicated to Iupiter and Latona: Of all fowles ỳ most lecherous: For the cocke Partrirhe doth often destroy his mates nest and all ỳ Egges in the same, and letteth her of syt-

Vnicor.

Partrich

ting.

ring, to the intent, shee should serue him at his lyste in the acte of Uenery. This kynde lightly breedeth and bringeth forth fifteene Egges. And sitteth but seuen dayes & then hatcheth. There is also great wylinesse in in the olde Partryches, for a man shall see them at such time as any Fawkener or other approacheth nighe vnto their Nest or place where their younge (not yet ripe ynough in flight) be contayned and kept togeather, the olde Partryches as it were yeelding themselues to ỹ Fawkener & suffering him to come nigh vpon him, to ỹ intẽt ỹ by such pollicy they may auert & turne away ỹ parties far of from happening or chaunging vpon their younge, which they knowe are yet insufficient & vnable to shift and prouide for themselues. So is ỹ Doue in subiection to Iupiter, whose kindnes to eche other as they bee matched or Mated togeather, (as it were in a certaine forme of Wedlocke) euery dayes experience doth teache vs. They assist busily and help one another carefully in sieting: They breede onely two Egs for the most parte, first the Male, secondely the Female. There is no fowle more profitable, or that breedeth oft-

Doues.

ner. For euery ſpringe, ſommer and Autumnes Monethes (ſauing the moneth of Iune onely excepted, whych is commonly called Carlocke moneth at which time they be moſt vnapte and leaſt myndfull of generation) they miſſe not in a maner ſo to encreaſe in breeding. They do lightly return and repayre home agayne (how far ſoeuer now & then notwithſtanding they wāder & fly) vnto theyr accuſtomed breeding places. As experience hereof was tried at the ſiege of Mutina, whereas Brutus catching one of them (which vſed and kept about ỹ caſtell) a good way of, whereas then ỹ chiefeſt of the Romayne armie lay, afore he let her goe: he wrot an Epiſtle to them, & faſtning the ſame about her feet, after ſhe was let goe, ſhe made haſte home againe to the ſayd caſtle her old abyding place, & withal by this ſtraunge meanes and meſſage, the other were made priuy of Brutus his purpoſe, ſucceſſe and Affayres. Under Iupiter alſo are the Plouer, ỹ Quaile, the Larke, the hen, the Capon. Amonge fiſhes bee chaſēgeth great a do in ỹ Dolphin called Philiotechnos for yſhe loueth her young dearely. The female of this kynd hath both milk

Brutus ſēt a letter by a Doue to the Romaine Army.

Dolphyn.

and

and breastes and geueth her younge sucke with the same. As their younge beginne to learne to swim, they set them in a ranck or rowe one afore another, and the elder Dolphins aswell hee as shee, to keepe them in theyr ray or order, do swym by them on ech side, the other on ẏ other side: But as her younge ware great, this ranke is broken. Whales.

The Whalefish is also pertinent to Iupiter. This kinde bryngeth forth no spawne but a younge fish at the first, & gieueth her younge mylke. This is very heauy & slowe in swimminge. The Indian Sea is full of these which are in quantity and bignes fiue times as big againe as the Dolphin. Ouer Trees hee ruleth ouer ẏ Popular tree, the Oke, the wyllow tree, ẏ beeche, ẏ Damascen tree, ẏ Pare & Ipple trees. Likewise he requireth the fruite of the Almond tree Date tree: and amonge sweete leaues and rootes Mirabolanum, Rheubarbarū, Cassia. Among herbes he hath Mynt, Iupiters beard, Sage, Time, Hēlocke, Helicāpane. Amonge gems or precious stones he retaineth the Iacinct, the Berill, the Saphy, the Turkys, the Emerald, ẏ more dusky kind of Iasper, and all other sortes whych declyne

Among Gemmes or Precious stones hee retayneth the Iacinct, the Berill, the Saphir, the Turkys, the Emeralde, the more duskykinde of Iasper, and all other sortes which declyne towardes a dusky or darke colour. In Mettalles he is chiefe maister of Tyn, which (as Plynie sayth) being ouer layde on such vessels as are of Brasse, maketh them sauour more sweetely, & preserueth them from rusting. All wholsome moysture also proceedeth from him, which cause good increase or nourishment in the body. And as concerning the Elements he ruleth & dealeth as him lysteth in ỹ Ayre.

Tyn.

Coũtreies subiect to Iupiter.

Of Prouinces and Kingdomes, he is lord (as he is ioyned w̃ Sagittarius) ouer Tuscia, Celtica, Spayne, and the higher parte of Arabia. And as he partaketh w̃ Pisces, hee holdeth Lycia, Lydia, Cylicia, Pamphylia, Paphlagonia, Nasomania, and Garamantye, or Caramantica.

Hee runneth ouer the Zodiacke, & endeth his course therein, in xii. yeares.

Of

Of SATVRNE the seuenth Planet.

SATVRNE is a Planet cold and dry, masculine, malicious and hurtfull in many such Effectes as hee worketh: for when he Raygneth, lyghtlye those that bee borne vnder him, either dye shortely, liuinge no longe time to accoũpt of, or els if they liue any long time, they haue for the most part an heauy and hard fortune. Therevpon for this his pernitious condition of hurting & destroying, hee was wont to be set out as a Mower or Haruest man, hauing and holding a Sythe or Sickle in his hand, as one which by his owne will was fully bent and geuen to accelerate & hasten the ruine and decay of all liuing things; and were it not but that Iupiter placed betwixt him & vs, did temperate & bridle him much in his aforesayd heauy qualities, and condicions: nothing here beneath almost coulde eyther

liue longe, or prosperously endure. Wherin we haue to consider the vnspeakable and wonderfull wisedome of the almighty that as in all other thinges, so in this hee hath most especially and wisely prouided: that, ỳ enemy of life so ernestly labouring ỳ death and decay of all thinges, shoulde haue hys place appoynted him there so far of from the earth, where all creatures lyuing make their abode, that of all other Planettes he the cruellest should be most remote & furthest of. For how should any creature lyuing sustain, help, and defend it self against the force of such extreame cruelty: If thys mortall enemy of all were bestowed & placed any thinge nighe: yea, or any nearer then he is now, to the earth here below, the place of our aboade: yea and how shoulde any thynge continue oute his appoynted and determinate Time, if this fearse and furious haruestman as it were, euery day labouring to downe with all, were not let and hyndered by other more friendly & gracious powers, stayng him from such hys force. See therefore ỳ truth of holy writ, and how truely it is there sayde, God the [illegible] perfecte wisedome hath disposed all

things in their iust number, measure, and waighte. It is not therefore for his owne worthinesse or dignity that Saturne hath ỹ highest place amonge ỹ other Planets, for his deserts deserued: but rather the contrary, vpõ other effects & occasion: as that all things liuing might by that meanes be the further of from so frowning, froward, and fatall Foe. He is of a pale and wan colour, and disposeth to ỹ Melancholicke cõplexion. This Saturne (as the Poets imagine) was sonne to Cœlus, and Vesta, as also father to Iupiter, Iuno, Pluto, Neptunus, Ceres, Chirõ, & Picus. Of Iupiter we haue sayd before: Iuno was both sister, and afterwards Wyfe to Iupiter. The gẽtilishe women were wont very superstitiously to call vpon her in their time of trauaile & labour of childe, by ỹ name of Iuno Lucina. This Iuno had to her Daughter, Hebe a lusty gallant, whom Iuno made afterwards Cupbearer to Iupiter, & beinge very wanton on a time, & forgetfull of womanly modesty, & shamefastnesse in a fall ỹ she had, vncouered her Secrecy, which so offended Iupiter, & Iuno, that she being by and by displaced, & turned out of her office.

Saturnus vvhose Sonne.

His Sons.

Iuno.

Hebe.

Ganimedes. Ganimedes a beautifull youth was appointed to her roome. Pluto they tearme the God of hel. And Neptunus another son of Saturnus, and Ops they make the God of the Sea: And Ceres they make the God of Corne, or husbandry. And Chiron the Cētaure they say was Saturnus his son also by Phylira a Nymphe, which Chiron became halfe a man, and halfe a horse, who was brought vp in a den, and there he was taught and learned the arte of medecynes and the vertue of herbes: as also he practised harpe musicke. And Picus the last rehearsed sonne of Saturne begat Faunus. Ouid should seeme to make this Picus ỹ husband to Circes, whom by another name he calleth Martius: who saieth hee falling in loue with Pompona, and vsing her company greately, thys Cyrces his wife gelous ouer hym as thee transposed by incantation diuerse other thynges so ofte as thee lysted, so for anger and reuenge of this matter shee tourned her husband Picus into a byrd of that name, whych wee commonly with vs vse to call a Pye. The star of thys Saturn^{9} in greeke is called Kronos which importeth an infinite or vnspeakable time.

Chiron.

Picus.

Circes.

This

This time therefore which measureth the length of our lyues is called of some ỹ yard Wande or Peterod of all worldly doinges and affayres: Wherefore the Dayes, the Howres, the Nights, the Monethes, the Yeares: all these are the Horses that draw tyme forwarde, and continue time in hys course. The Howres being spente euen by litle, & lytle, doe yet helpe forwarde tyme apace. Euery howre of the Day though of it selfe supposed but a short time, is notwythstanding to bee employed to some profitable vse or exercyse, that wee may say wee haue bestowed not so much as one howre vnfruitefully. As in tymes paste our auncyent Elders consydering the losse of tyme, euen of an Howre: did therefore regarde howe they spente euery Howre most carefully and busily. Martial is saith, that the Romaynes assigned to euery houre of the day a seuerall kynde of exercyse. The first to the seruice of God, and to prayer: the seconde to salutation by bidding god morrowe, and vsing other friendly conference: the thyrde and fourth they addicted to the hearing and pleadyng of common wealth matters, the fyfth to bodily exercyses, and

Tyme his horses.

The day how spēt of the old Romaines

ses and labours: the sixt & seuenth to take their former repast and ease: the eight they applyed to fence play, trying of Masteries, and martial assayes: and after this the residue of ỹ day in his assigned howres was employed to the inuention or finding forth of such profitable artes or wayes, as which furthered and enryched both the state of ỹ cõmon-wealth, as also the case and condicion of euery priuate person. But the dayes accoumpt is not a like in all places & countryes: for some recken it to bee a day from sunne rising to sunne rising, as the Babylonians: some from Sun set to Sunset, as the Athenians: some from noone to noone, as the Vmbrians: some from the Sun rising to the Sun set, as the cõmon People here with vs: some frõ Midnight to Midnight, as ỹ Ægyptians: and ỹ Dyall which declareth in ỹ cleare sũny day howe euery houre escapeth & passeth away frõ vs, was first founde out by Anaximenes, Scholler to Anaximander, who was the firste that shewed the Experience thereof in Lacedemonia: and Papyriús was ỹ first lykewise that broughte the same into Rome: but enough

The dayes accoumpt differeth.

Dyall of vvhõ first found out

nough of this, being led hereto by occasion of time. Some are in ỳ opinion, that this Planet Saturnus is so called, *quasi se saturaret annis*, for that in his course or circuit going, hee hath yeares and time fully. His house is in Capricornus, and Aquarius: And his Exaltation or Ascendent is in the 21. of Libra. Such as are borne vnder Saturne commonly called Saturnystes, are lumpish, heauy, and sad, dull witted, full of Melancholy, hard & straunge, a long time to receiue vnderstandinge and learninge, but yet after they haue once with much a doe apprehended and taken the same, they after become fast Keepers and Retayners thereof: whereupon there is this difference betwixt the Mercurialysts and these, that as the first doe quickly and redely receiue and take, that whych is red and delyuered vnto them, but are on the other side soone forgetfull.

Saturnysts how disposed.

So the Saturnysts are commonly hard to learne, but sure in that which they haue once obtayned. As that Seale doth better Imprinte and keepe his Marke which Sealeth in Waxe, and so forth: then that which

which is bestowed vpon Water, which soone receiueth the marke thereof, & soone leeseth the same. The greatest desire of the Saturnistes also, is for the most part to addresse them selues to become sole or solitary in theyr life, and to allow of the religious estate or condition chyefly. Their Phisognomy is altogether blockish, their countenaunce cruell and stronge, theyr head hãging downe, theyr eyes euer bent and caste vpon the ground. Theyr property is such ỹ they be euer almost either musing or murmuring with thẽselues. And in their sleepe they are much troubled: For they dreame oftentimes that they be buried aliue & put into the earth quycke, or else they dreame of deade men, & thynke they see such sights which make them astonished, and to cry out in theyr sleepe, as when they dreame of deuils which they do often, and of hel, and hel fier, and of cruell persecution and tyrannye and such like. All which and far many moe horrible cogitations, do often assault ỹ melancholike cõplexioned men. The outward notes and signes of these men be, they bee for the most part of a browne colour, hard, heary & rough skymed. Their faces leane, warped

Saturnists geuen to solitarines

Their other dispositions.

harped or wrynkled much: their baynes greatly distented and puffed vp: they are also of hye browes thicke lyppes. And as cõcerning the disposition of their minde, they be naturally gieuen to deceipte, to seduce & to bryng the simple people into false belief: to feare and fray, and oftentimes to murther and slea: to consume and pine away within themselues through wrath, ire and cancred malice: They are also very ready and prone to ciuill dissention and discorde. They be also for the most part shorte lifed, because the exceeding cold in thē is a shortner of their Dayes, as we see it cometh to passe in old men, which through coldnes of nature are chopte vp of a sodaine: for olde mē as they grow on towards death becom very colde and dry, all heate and moysture wyhch are the preseruatiues of Lyfe then forsakyng them and bidding them farewel. Whereupon it followeth, that these qualyties of Saturnus, that is colde and dryneſſe are the very hie wayes, Messengers, & Harbengours of death, and ennemies vnto life. Whereupon thys kinde of complexyoned men can not endure longe, which lacke the mayntenaunce and nurserye of the vittayle

and

and lyke qualities. The Saturnistes also are gieuen to great sadnes, because that being without hope of good sucesse: in such thynges as they desire, whych are lightely difficulte: they doe descende into a certayne kinde of desperation thereof, wythin themselues. And they also are gieuen to bee sodainely moued and angred, as was Clynias of Athens, And Achilles, which both, to helpe themselues of this sore and sickenes: vsed, before they would either eate or drink to expell and banish from thē this inward enmy of theyr soule or mynde, with gyeuyng theyr endeuours wholy to some kind of musicke. And solitarynes is a great part of their desire, and the pryuate kind of life: as Experience gaue forth in the Dayes of Diocletianus and Maximinianus Noble Prynces or Emperours: which forsakyng theyr royall roomes and publique, & pryncely preheminence: for to obtayne a quyetnes of lyfe, which they hoped to haue in exempting themselues frō worldly affaires, gaue ouer all. So did Hiero the tyraunt of Syracula. So dyd Amurathes the Turke, and Otomanus the Father of Mahomet, wyych won Constantinople, resigning vn-

Their sadnesse.

Their sodayne daunger. Clynias Achilles

The priuate ende of life.

Diocletianus and Maximinianus.

Hiero. Amurathes.

to hys

to hys sonne hys roome and charge. So did Lotarius nephewe to Charles ỳ great, and many Venetian Lordes and Dukes, So did Ierome, Petrus Diamanus, Celestinus, forsaking the world, they betoke thẽ selues to solitarynes of life. For by that meanes they imagined that they shoulde ỳ more easely come to the quiet porte or Hauen of science and speculation. Such an other was Timon of Athens, for solitarines of lyfe, but not to a like ende: for the other for desyre onely of knowledge in heauenly thinges separated themselues from the society of men, but this other through a waywardnes and crokednes of nature, abhorred and shunned all mẽs companies. Therfore in the field Atticus he got him a Den and was gladdest when he was furthest of from the sight of al men. Insomuch that on a time a very friende of his called Peantus bynging with him great prouision purposing to make merry with this Timon, and iesting with him, and questioning how hee fared, and how hee liked of that Banque. Mary very well (quoth he) but I shoulde fare and like better if Peãtus were away.

Lotarius

Celestinus.

Timon.

Peantus

Then

Then the which speach, what coulde haue bene more hoggishly or swynishly? Such another was Heraclitus ye Ephesian which misliking mens company dwelled in caues of the earth, and in Mountaynes and wandred in Wildernesses, lyued with Rootes, herbes & Water. Such another also was Diogenes, who for his doggish conditions was called a Cynicke, hee abode alone in Cranium without Corynthe, harboured in a Tunne in steade of a house. In like sort did Theon & Arsenius, but these two chose out solitarye places to auoid much corruption of lyfe, which they sawe in those daies abound euery where. But of these solitary persons, Melancholicke men, and very Saturnistes: we haue peraduenture said sufficiently, & more then inough. We are nowe to reuerte to the other effectes of Saturne seene and experyenced, in the Inferiour & baser kyndes of Creatures. And to come nerre vnto bruite beastes, all such kynds be proper vnto hym whych bee of lumpishe & sluggyshe Nature, and slowe to dryue: As the Asse whych chyefely breedeth in Arcady, and nowe also aboute Reate in Italy: as also in Betica and throughoute

Heraclitus

Diogenes.

Theon.
Arsenius.

all

all Lybia they goe to Plough onely with theſe, and vſe them to all other intentes of huſbandry. They refuſe no burdens bearing whileſt their Backes breake. With ỹ Pylke of the ſhe Aſſes, as Tranquillus reporteth Poppea, Neroes Wyfe made her ſkin very cleare and fayre: yet in Mauritania in the forreſts there are wield Aſſes called Onagri ſo ſwyft in rũning that they cannot bee catcht vntill they haue runned themſelues out of breath. Hetherto alſo belongeth the Mule which breedeth in India through the conjunction of ỹ wilde aſſe and Mare. Theſe be moſt what of browne colour, and very ſwift. In ỹ Monuments of the Athenians it is remembred that one of theſe lyued foure ſcore yeares. Under Saturnus is the Camell alſo, both that of Bactria, and the other of Arabia. The firſt ſorte hath two Kybes on his Backe, and this laſt hath but one. And as they haue ſuch like vpon their breaſtes, vpon which they reſt and ſtay theyr Bodies ſo often as they lye downe. The Females haue foure Teates euen as our Kyne here haue, and their Tayle is like to ỹ Aſſes tayle. They beare mortall & deadly ſpight to the horſe.

Aſſe.

Onagri.

Mule.

Camell.

They neuer drinke but first they trouble ẏ water before w̄ their feete. Ælianus saith ẏ there are of this kinde ẏ liue 50. yeares. These chiefly of all other foure footed beastes at such times as they minde going together, seeke first after some secret or hid corner or place where they cannot be seene. Under Saturnus also are ẏ Goates which as they waxe fat, so doe they leaue bearing and waxe barrayne. They goe with their younge 5. monethes, as Ewes doe: & they haue 4. at once sometimes, but seldome. Till they be 3. yeare olde they beare not, & likewise when they waxe olde, they waxe barrē, they breede till they be 8. yeare old. They say ẏ these see as clerely in the night as in the day time. Looke what trees they bark they die forthwith. And if they licke but vppon the Olyue tree they cause it to leaue bearing. Under Saturn also for her solitarines is ẏ Hare, as well those ẏ breed about ẏ Alpes in Italy, & which bee cleane white, liuing as they report in the wynter Monethes w̄ Snowe, as also ours which cōtinue alone in ẏ fieldes, chaunging their formes wherein they squat & keepe, as often as they list. They sleepe w̄ their Eyes open, wanting Eye lids. They are still &

Goates.

Hare.

set at rest in the day time, & stray abroade for their reliefe in ẏ night time. The fielde Hares are the smallest & swiftest of foote. And ẏ hill & Mount Hares are ẏ greatest & lesse swift. The experience of their swiftnes sheweth forth in their forefeete, which the lesser & smaller they be so much ẏ more do they exceede and excell in their pace. In theyr coursing they apply their eares fast & flat to their backes. They vse to begulle ẏ dogs oftentimes w̄ courses in & ont, & flexous turning. Whē she hath yonge she disperseth thē abroad & hideth ẏ same in sundry places, thinking by ẏ meanes to keepe and preserue thē from finding out. If shee chaunceth at any time to happē vpon ẏ fox, shee striueth to escape him by swift flight. But he matcheth her shift with subtilty & flynes: For in ẏ midst of ẏ course he giueth her ouer and resteth himselfe, & being fresh againe to follow after her, seketh after her foting, which bringeth him directly to her forme. The age of Hares is well consectured by certayn sundry poares or holes that they vse to haue in their bodies as they begin to ware olde. Among serpents Saturn possesset those that bee of most deadly Ve-

Foxe.

nome, and Naturally gieuen to destroy: as the Adder, which as S. Ierome in his Epistles sayth, is so full of poyson ẏ when she goeth any where to drinke, she is fayne to lay aside her poison till she returneth againe, for feare of hurting. So is the serpent Ichneumon which is continually at hatred with the Aspe, and laboureth dayly to finde out the Aspes Nest to destroye her Egges, whereby shee knoweth howe greatly she hindreth the Succession or encrease of her deadly Ennemies. Amonge fowles hee chalengeth the Estriche which feedeth oftentimes vpon Iron: allo ẏ Pellicane which lyueth solitarely & in ẏ Wildernesse, which resorteth much to the Sea rockes & there catching shelfishes, after she hath deuoured them she perbraketh them vp agayne to the entent shee may the more easily breake their Shelles & come by the meate. The Swan also solitary in her life, and merry at her death, so reioysinge in hope to be shortly with her beloued Apollo, (as sayth Plato) seemeth also to be one of this number. Amonge Trees Saturne holdeth the Mulbery tree which is longe ere it wareth olde, and is counted of Ply-

Adder.

Ichneumon.

Pellicane.

Svvan.

Mulbery tree.

nie the

nie the wisest tree of all, for that bee last of all others putteth forth his Buds & blossomes. And ꝑ Ewetree is of this number, whose leafe is like the Fyrtree, and whose Barke is like the Cedar. If any Cattell bite of the rootes of the Ewe tree they die presently. Amongst hearbs he holdeth Savoury, which hath almost ꝑ taste of Time. And Hemlocke, with which, & with flesh intermedled together, Hunters in diuerse places destroy and kil Wolues. And Rhododaphne, which beinge taken inwardly poysoneth, and vsed onely outwardely is sufferayne in many Medicines. Amongst precious stones Saturne hath the stone called Sarcophagus which beinge put to the bodies of dead men and suffred to continue so but the space of fourty dayes, it eateth vp all the whole Carkase, leauing nothing but the teeth onely. It shoulde seeme that there bee at this present in Lycia some of these kindes of stones, which being fastened to them that bee alyue, doe gnawe and consume away their flesh. Contrary to this is the stone Chernites, which is found in Persia, and is a perpetuall preseruer of the bodies of men whether they be alyue or

Evvetree.

Rhodo-daphne.

Plyn. lib. 36. cap. 17.

Sarcopha-gus.

Chernite

peade. In such a stone was the body of Darius the king of Persia lapped and layed at his funerall, and buriall: which kept his body safe from consuming away many hundred yeares. Heatherto also belongeth the Chalazy which is both of the colour, and figure of hayle. And is the hardnes of the Adamant: This being put neuer so ofte or long in the fier, wareth neuer the warmer or whotter, but continueth still as colde as hayle. Subiect also to Saturnus is the stone Galactites which is of a milkie coloure: this being beate into powder and mixt in water, and so applied to the nosthrilles of the pe fetcheth their mylke agayne after it is dryed vp. So is Elaphoceratites which is like to Harts horne. This being Rasped or beaten into Powder and intermedled with oyle, and so layd vpō any part or place of the body which is become bare or balde, doth helpe in very shorte time to fetch the hayre againe. So is the Galazite that delyuereth from the Ague: Also amonge Metalls Saturne hath a do with Leade which is of two kinds that is to say white leade & blacke: one of them will not be agglutinated or ioyned to any other thinge, without

Chalazye

Galactites

Elaphoceratites.

Galazite

Leadde.

the cō-

the commixture of another. Wherefore when they loder any thinges both these do concur together thereto. The white is the best. In Medicines ỹ vse of Lead is greate for it helpeth to repelle maimes, or scars, and being applied to the Loynes and nighvnto the Kidneyes in thynne Plates, or Leafes, with his exceeding coldnes it prohibiteth (as Plynie saith) the burning desire and immoderate lust of Venus. With such kinde of prouision did Caluus the Orator, burninge greatly in ỹ desire of Lust and fleshly Concupiscence, allwage and repelle the rage of his intemperate desire. And being vsed also in such order as after thinne beaten Plates or Leafe wyse, and put nere the Breast it cleareth the same exceedingly, and maketh it more apt to singe out clearely. And so did Nero vse to doe to make his Voyce and Breast pleasaunt. Amonge the Elementes Saturne hath most a doe with the Earth whose Qualities are also after the maner of Saturnus, that is most colde and dyre: which Earth the Phylosophers not wythoute greate cause called the Nourse or Graunde Mother of all Lyuinge thinges here with vs,

Lib. 34. Cap. 18.

Caluus.

Nero.

Earth.

for that she conceyued and brought forth so many distinct and diuers kindes of things as make nowe to the enriching and beautifying of the whole World. And as the Earth serueth to bring forth such variety of fruites and prouision, as wherewithall al thinges liuing are richly sustayned: so doe all other things in ỳ World by Gods speciall apoyntment serue to the commodity and vse of Mankinde, whom God hath made Lord and maister of all. So that the Fyre (as saith Lactantius) which serueth to heate and to geue light: the Fountaynes which out of the Earth and sides of hylles gieue forth water: the floudes which water our grounds: ỳ Hilles that bring forth Vynes & other delicioule kindes of fruite: the Fennes, and Marishes, which bringe forth Reede & Sedge: the sea which both storeth vs with variety of Fishes, as also serueth to the passage of Marchauntmen, and marchaundize: the Sun which altreth and chaungeth the times and seasons of ỳ yeare: the Moone who is a Guide and gouernour in the darke night, and also a Distinguisher of the yeare into seuerall Moneths: the starres which serue greatly to

Lib. de Ira Dei. cap. 13.

the tra-

the trauayling of the sea faringe men: the windes which preserueth the Ayre frõ corruption: all these, as all thinges els which the Earth produceth of her self any wayes beneficially (which are Infinite) serue all to the commodity, behofe, and vse of Man. And yet is not ỹ Earth (albeit it is so richly furnished and great withall and vnmouable) any wayes as big in quantity, as is the least star in the firmament, if ỹ Astrologians be to be credited, for they say that the Earth is eighteene times lesse then ỹ least star there. To the deeper consideracion whereof (because this thing can hardly sinke in our senses) we are to vnderstãd that after the mindes of Ptholomeus, Alphraganus, & others expert Astronomers. The stars of the firmament are distinguished into sixe sundry differences or degrees of Magnitude & greatnes. In the first degree of quantity or bignesse there are 16. in number whereof euery one is bigger then the whole Earth 107. times. Of the second syse or bignesse are 45. in number, whereof euery one is bigger then ỹ earth 90. times. Of ỹ third sorte which exceede in quantity are 208. and they are all bigger then

Starres of vvhat bignesse.

The earth lesse then the starre hovv much.

Stars are of sixe degrees.

1ẽ

2.

3.

ger then the Earth by threescore & twelue
4. times. Of the fourth syle are 264. and all
of them greater then the Earth by 54.
times. In the fifte degree of greatnes are
5. 217. and euery one of them bigger then ỳ
Earth 35. times. In the sixt degree of big-
6. nes are 249. starres, and euery one of them
greater then the Earth 18. times. And all
these are the least that are seene and haue
bene diligently obserued & marked of the
Astrologians: Whereupon Alphraganus
concludeth that the least star which we see
is a great way bigger then ỳ whole earth.
O miserable men therefore that make so
much of a Poate, of a Center, or Poynce,
of a Pyson: all which names ỳ earth hath
in respecte of the higher Heauens, and to
care so litle for the Possession of Heauen,
where as is no circumscription of Place,
nor measure of Time, nor friuolous Sha-
dowes of Joy, but all places there infinite
1. and Immensurable, and consuming tyme
quite banished, and the Pleasures that bee
there be endlesse, and very glorious. The
2. vertue of the Earth in all bodies compoũ
ds is to fortifie them and to make them dura-
ble, and fast. Whereupon the solidity or
3. sound-

soundnes of euery mixt thinge is deriued and fetched from this Element. Yea and Earthquakes also, which come vpon a cõflict and force of some sore windes pent vp and scanted, or denied of their free course within the Entrailes or body of the earth, by such his sounde or forcible resistaunce, procure oftentimes greate distruction and decay to whole Cities, Townes, & Countreyes. As in the time of Seneca a greate part of the Towne Herculana, as also the City Neapolis, and certayne cities of Cãpania were ouerthrowen. In Lybia there was so sore and horrible an Earthquake, that an hundred Cities at one time were decayed therewith. And S. Augustine sayeth that at the very instant of Christes passion there was such a sore Earthquake, ẏ with the same there were Eleuen whole Cities in Thracia subuerted. And in Bythinia at the same time, almost all the houses there were ouerthrowen. In the 20. yeare next after Christs Passion there fell downe with an Earthquake 13. famous cities in Asia (that is to say) Ephesus, Magnesia, Cesarea, Philadelphia, Sardis, Mosthene, Megæthytra, Hymmolus, Themis, Myrrhina, Cumæ, Apollonia, & Diahir.

Earthquakes vyhereof they come

Herculana, Neapolis &c. Ouerthrovven vvith Earthquakes.

Lib. de mirabili sacrę scripturæ.

What a sore earthquake vvas in Thracia and Bythinia at Christes death.

13. Cities in Asia destroyed vvith one Earthqnake.

Cities sunk here vvith in the yeares of Christe 66.

In the 66. yeare after ẏ death of Christe, three other famous Cities were sunke in Asia by an Earthquake, namely Laodicia, Hierapolis, and Colossa, and great wars afterwarde happened throughout all the countrey. In the 79. yeare three Cyties in Cyprus. In the 107. 4. Cytyes likewise in Asia, Elea, Myrrhina, Pytanæ, & Cume; and two in Greece, Opuntys, and Orita: And in the 116. yeare, almost all Antioche pearished with an Earthquake. In the 373. all Nicea almoste was ouerthrowen with the same. In the 557. yeare Constantinople whole 10. dayes together was shakē horribly, insomuch that a great deale of the buildinges there fell downe, & much people was slayne. In the 829. yere throughout Germany, and Fraunce there happened such an Earthquake, & so grieuous and sore a Tempest withall, that it ouerthrew great and lofty trees, & shooke and ouerturned very stronge and mighty buildinges. In the 841. yeare, Witzburge trembled 20. times one after another, and destroied many people and much building. In the 855. yeare Moguntia trēbled sore, and a Church there of S. Vrbane with the

The yeare 79.

107.

116.

373.

557.

829.

Witzburg 841.

855.

terror

terror and trembling thereof fell downe quite. At which time many Cyties also & great Turrets, and Castels in Germany were likewise ouerthrowen. In the 1120. yeare there brast forth out of the Earth w an Earthquake certaine flames or lightes of fyre, by which many were sodenly slain. And what shall I say of Basile? which how often it hath ben decayed by Earthquakes I cannot nowe stande to recite. And euer lightly before such effects of Earthquakes there went before as tokens thereof great drowghts, or els continuall & sore rayne, dryings vp of Fountaynes, the light of ỹ Sunne in the Sommer time greately obscured by Blacke and darke Clowdes, or els with Clowdes of red and fyery colour, and whirle windes, and boysterous rough windes rending trees a sunder, or els turning their rootes vpward, & fyery flames running alonge in the Element, & straung aspect of starrs, calme Ayre, and also great and grosse exhalations, & vapors breathing forth fulsomly from ỹ bottome of ỹ earth, and the heauy aspect of Saturne, & Mars. These signes haue bene alwayes, and are yet for the most parte Prognostications of

1120. Fyer brust out vvith an Earthquake.

*Signes of Earthquakes to followe.

Earth-

Earthquakes to insewe. The Places & Countreys which are most subiect to these are such as be nighe to the sea, and chiefly where there bee many Fens, and hollowe Rentes of running Waters, as likewise in hilly Countryes. For about the Alpes, & Appenninum, Plynie himself is Witnesse that he hath experienced and perceiued very great and oftē tremblings & quakings of the Earth. The times which bee Naturally mesteſt for Earthquakes is the Spring time & Autumne, and very seldom or neuer in the Winter time. And when they happen it is oftner in the night, then in the day time: and the greatest and horribleſt that so happeneth is in or about the night, and is not longe before the Sunset, or els it happeneth a litle before the Sunrysing. Plynie in his second booke maketh two kindes, or differēces of Earthquakes. One, which is the easieſt, and which doth least hurt or harme: which is as it were a lofty or right vp shaking, with the Philosophers called a Vibration which lyfteth liſteth vp buildinges and houses bending, shaking, and bowing thē with his vpright force and trembling at their highest or top. And

Times naturally apt for Earthquakes.

Cap. 82. 2. General kindes of Earthquakes.

This Vibration happened in Englād Anno. Christi 1580. 6. A.

And such a kinde of Earthquake happened here in England vppon Easter Wednesday, in ỳ yeare of Christe 1580. aboute vi. of the Clocke in the euening, Viz of Aprill: which heaued vp waters, hills, houses, Castels, with such thinges as were cõtayned in them, so bursting forth & breaking out in such fauorable sorte, as that very litle harme (the Lord be thanked therefore) happened within these Countreyes heere aboute vs. Which kinde of Earthquake was a very Vybration or a shaking of Gods sharpe and seuere Rod agaynste vs for the rottennesse of our sinnes: yet in such mercifull order that vpon prooke, and tryall of our amendment hee spared vs at that time frõ sinking & quite subuertinge vs, whica thinge our wickednesse had thoroughly deserued. God graunt the same clemency of our most mercifull father may dryue and drawe vs now at the last to take heede to our selues, least that greater vengaunce ensuing doth ro: ouertake vs. The second kinde of Earthquake which is a ruinous rushing together of all, and of Possidonius called Succussio, or Inclinatio, is more perilous and daungerous.

2. Succussiõ or Inclination.

For in this Earthquake Howses that

be farre distant are tost and cast vp one to another, and one vpon another; and in the same, Walles, Houses, Villes, Castelles, Floudes, Ryuers, great parts and pieces of Countreyes are sodaynely soopte away quite: yea, & of this second kinde of earthquake called a Concussion, there is sometimes that property that runninge vp and downe within the Earthes inclosure, and there boyling like a seething Pot or seething Water, at the length it breaketh forth and doth wonderfull harme. As it happened at Fryburge in Brisgoia, in the yeare of Christe 1509. Some called this kynde of Concussion Brasteis. There is another kinde of Concussion or daungerous earthquake called Hiatus, a gasping, or gaping as when ỹ earth w forcible matter win is driuen to part & sunder it selfe, with which kinde of Earthquake the Citty Cyllene (as sayth Plutarch) was sunored and rent a two in the dayes of Mydas the king: and so was the countrey Lygustus afterwards with the same. Also of this, there is another kinde called Ruptor a burster, which bursteth the Earth in twaine, and swelleth the same, and puffeth it vp like a hill, with which

A straung Concussion at Fryburge.

Ann. 1509

Brasteis.

Hiatus.

Ruptor.

which the Ilande Hiera, as also the City Heraclea in Pontus was wonderfully tossed and tumbled. Then is there another kinde of Concussion called Trusor a thrusting earthquake which with violent force thrusteth vp all that is in his way as it goeth, remouing and bearinge all vp on the toside. Then is there another kinde called Mugitus which is after alowing Noyse, which with his stronge lowing sound shaketh the Grounde: which sometimes also soundeth without shaking, as when ỹ matter thereof is moze weake, but yet it striueth and strugleth within and laboureth to get out at the Earthes hollownesse. And these kindes of Earthquakes as they haue naturall causes, so haue they their names accozdingly. But there haue bene other Earthquakes which beinge without such causes, and onely and meerely pzocured & caused by Gods mighty Pzouidence very Miraculously, may wozthely be called supernaturall & miraculous. As was when Peter was deliuered out of Pzyson: foz ỹ was most straunge in deede: firste by reason of the time, foz it was at midnight: and the other are only in the euening and moz-

Trusor

Mugitus.

Miraculous earthquakes.

Act. 16.

ning: secondly they differ in some or manner: for this shooke the foundations only of the Pyson house where Peter was shut vp in, and the other sorts shake most of all at the highest partes or toppes of houses and Buildings. This also did but onely make away for Peters deliuery, and so closed vp the same agayne: the others where they once make any way thei quite destroy there for a full a doe, and neuer close or shut vp the same agayne. Wherefore this was only a most speciall and supernaturall kinde of Earthquake. But to return to Saturn. Hee hath vnder him these Prouinces and Countryes, India, Æthiopia, and the lesser Asia. Hee also runneth his course ouer the zodiacke in 30. yeares.

A miraculous earth quake at Peters deliuery out of Prison.

Countries subiected to Saturn.

Thus much of the iurisdiction, propriety, effects, & qualities of the seuen Planets, as also of all other kindes here below subiected vnto thē: and this which I haue already sayd, I thinke it enough and very sufficient at this time. God graunt vs by the cōsideration thereof to condiscend into a more deepe meditation & contemplation of his most excellent and deuine Maiesty: which is all in all, and all to all, as ỳ Poet said well: who is to be blessed forevermore.

A TABLE OF ALL SVCH Principall matters as is contayned in this Booke.

***

A.

Achylles. Fol. 63.b
Adamant. 49.b
Adder. 66.b
Æacus. 52.b
Ælurus 15.a
Æolus. 53.a
Athalis. 19.a
Amurathes. 63.b
Arsenius 64.b

B.

BAlmetree. 40.b
Beares. 47.b
Bees. 14.b
Beetels. 14.b
Blasing stars hovv ingẽdred. 35.a. The kindes therof. 35.a. the chiefest time for thẽ. 35.b. What they prognosticate. 35.b. their continuance. 35.b
Bull first baited. 47.b
Bloudybovves about the Sun vvhen appeared. 33.a
Bucklers of fire seene in the Elemẽt vvhẽ. 9.b
Burning lampes. 11.a
Brasleis or the burninge kinde of Earthquake. 72.b

C.

CAmell. 65.a
Cameleon. 14.b
Chancharus. 21.b
Catte. 14.b
Celestinus 64.a
Cephalus. 49.a
Circes. 60.b
Chalazite. 67.b
Chernites. 67.a
Chiron. 60.b
Clynias. 63.b
Cocke. 39.a
Cockatrice. 48.b
Coloures seene in the ayre. 11.b
Comets vvhat they prognosticate 36.a
Cormorant. 15.a
Countryes subiect to luna. 16.a
Cynamontree. 41.a
Crabfishe. 40.b
Cynocephalus. 14.a

D.

DAnaé. 54.a
Dactylus 39.b
Day hovv spent in time

past. 61.a
Day how diuersly accoũpted. 61.b
Dictamus. 42.a
Dolphin. 57.b
Doues. 57.a. A Doue caried a letter. 57.b
Dragon 48.b
Dyall of vvhõ first foũde out. 61.a

E.

EAgle. 21.b. 37.b
Eatites. 37.b
Echeneis 15.a
Elaphoceratites 67.b
Elephant & dragon. 55.b
Endymion. 8.b
Europa. 54.a
Evvetree. 67 a
Earth 68.a
Earth lesse then the stars 69.a
Earthquakes 70.a
Earthquakes destroyinge vvhole Cities & counaries. 70. a. 100. Cyties at once destroied vvith an Earthquake in Lybia. 70 a. differences & sundry kindes of Earthquakes. 71.b. A Vibration or gentle Earthquake happening here in England 1580. 6. Aprill. 71.b. A miraculous Earthquake at Peters deliuery. 73.b

F.

Foxe 66.a
Fyer brusting out of the earth vvith an earthquake. 71.a
Fyer brands seene in the ayer. 11.a
Fyery flames seene in the ayer 9.b
Flying stars 11.a

G.

Galactites 67.b
Galaxia or the milky vvhite vvay of the Ayer in the cleare nights 12.b
Galazite 67.b
Ganimedes 60.b
Garland of the Moone. 12.a
Garlãd of bloudy color 32.b
Garlike 49.a
Gaspings, gapinges, and gulphes seene in the ayer. 11.b
Glanis 4.a
Goates 65. b
Goshavvkes 30.a
Gryffyn 48.a

H.

Halo or Garlande of the Moone, and vvhat it prognosticateth 33.a
Halo of the Sun, & stars vvhat it betokeneth. 12.b
Hare 65.b
Hebe 60.a
Heliotro-

Heliotropius 42.b
Hermaphroditus. 19.a
Hyatus. 72.b
Hieraclitus 64.b
Hiero 63.b
Horse by vvhó first foũd oute. 45. a. Atryall of horses 45.a
Hovve to make Horses Warlicke 46.a
Hovv and vvhen horses markes varye & vveare avvay 46.a
Hyacinthus 42.b
Hyppodamus the svvyft runner. 44.a

I.

Ichneumon 66.b
Iuno. 60.a
Iron. 50.a
Iouialysts hovv disposed 55.a
Iupiter 50.b
Iupter Enhorcius. 54.b
Iupiter Heterius idem
Iupiter Homoginus. id.
Iupiter Philius idẽ
Iupiter Zenius idẽ
Iupiters coũtryes 58.b

L.

Lapvving 48.b
Lead. 67.b
Lodestone. 49.b
Lotarius. 64.a
Long lack of the Sunne shine. 32.b
Lote tree 47.b
Luna hovv called. 6.b
Lights in the nighte lykẽ the dayes light vvhen. 6.a

M.

Mars. 43.b
Mars his countries, 50.a
Mars and Sol hovv they differ 24.a
Martialistes hovv disposed. 44.b
Maximinianus 63.b
Menalipus 44.a
Mercury his disposition. 16.b
Mercurialists. 17.b
Mercuries coũtries. 18.b
Minos. 52.b
Moone. 6.a
Moones Eclypse. 8.a
3. states of the moone. 7.a
3. Moones appeared at once. 9.a. Course of the Moone. 7.b. Signes of prognostication in the Moone. 8.a
Mule. 65.a
Mulbery tree. 66.b

N.

Nero 68.a
Nightingale 38.a

O.

OEnomaus. 44.a
Onagri 65.a
Orion 52.a
Ovvles 48.a
Oxe 47.a
Oxen by vvhó first yoaked. 47.a

P.

Palmtree. 15.b
Pantaure. 42.b
Panthere. 14.a
Partiche. M 56.b
Peantus 64.a
Peacocke. 39.b
Pellican. 66.b
Peppertre. 41.a
Phaeton. 12.b
Phænix. 37.a
Picus. 60.b
Pomes ſtone. 49.b
Poppea Neroes Wyfe. 65.a
Puttocke. 48.a
Pye. 48.a

R.

Rhododaphne. 67.a
Rainbovve hovv ingendred. 33.a. the Rainbovves three coloures vvhereof they come. 33.b
Raynbovves vvhy there is often 2. or 3. at once 34.a. Coloures of the Raynbovv vvhat they be and vvhereof they come. 34.a
Ruptor or the bruſtinge kind of earthquake. 72.b

S.

SATVRNE. 59.a
Saturne vvhoſe ſonne, & his ſonnes. 60.a
Saturniſts hovv diſpoſed 62.a
Saturnes countries. 73.b
Sarcophagus. 67.a
Sea foxe. 40.a
Scolopendra. 40.a
Selenites. 15.b
Selenotropion. 15.b
Spurg. 49.a
Stars of vvhat bigneſſe. 69.a
Stars hovv they differ in degree of magnitude 69.a
Strombus. 40.a
Succuſſion or the more daungerous kyude of Earthquake. 72.a
Sol or the Sun vvhy placed in the midſt of the 7. Planets. 23.a
Sol his Horſes. 25.a
Sol his countries 43.a
Sunne channging colour euery day 24.b
Suns Eclypſe ſome general, & ſome ſpecial. 26.a What kynd of eclypſe happened at Chriſtes death. 27.b
Suns many appearing at once, as ſometimas 2. ſometimes 3. 30.b
Suns & Moones Eclypſe hovv they differ. 26.b
Syvan. 66.b
Syſiphus. 53.a

Tanta-

T.

Tantalus 53.a
Tereus. 52.a
Times horses. 61.a
Torpedo. 15.a
Torches. 9.b
Timon. 64,a
Touchstone. 49.b
Trochus. 18.a
Trusor or the thrustinge kynd of earthquake. 73.a
Tyger 55.b
Tynne. 58.b

V.

Venus. 19.b. her coloure 20,b, hovv she disposeth them that are borne vnder her. 20.b
Vlysses his subtelty. 53.b
Vnicorne. 56.b
Vulcanus. 51.a
Vultures. 38.a

W.

Whales. 58.a
Wolfe. 46.b

FINIS.

There are founde never any Basilikes (wh are Serpentes full of deadly poyson) of the femall kynd